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REGENTS

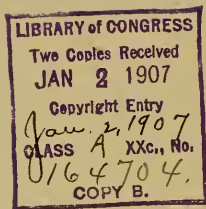
Preliminary Question Book

CONTAINING ALL THE QUESTIONS FOR TEN YEARS IN ARITH-
METIC, GEOGRAPHY, ELEMENTARY ENGLISH, AMERICAN
HISTORY, AND SPELLING GIVEN BY THE REGENTS OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK



SYRACUSE, N. Y.
C. W. BARDEEN, PUBLISHER

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LATER

Regents Questions in Arithmetic

1892-1901

BEING ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THAT SUBJECT GIVEN DURING THE
YEARS NAMED IN EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE REGENTS
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

PREPARED BY

C. W. BARDEEN

EDITOR OF THE SCHOOL BULLETIN



SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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PREFACE

In 1877 I began to publish the Regents questions with answers, printing from the beginning of the examinations in 1865 to the date of each edition all the questions thus far put out in arithmetic, geography, grammar, and spelling, the only subjects then given. This was continued up to and including the examination for June, 1882, when it was felt that the questions for seventeen years gave sufficient indication of the work required, and in all editions since then the questions and answers have stopped with 1882.

Since then, however, new subjects have been added, and the character of the questions has changed so much that it is felt desirable a new series should be prepared, and of that series this is the second volume. The period chosen is the decade from 1892 to 1901, and all the questions in arithmetic given by the Regents during that period are here given.

But a new feature is introduced by giving, pages iv to viii, a numbered classification of the questions by topics, the division being quite minute; for instance, under denominate numbers and mensuration there is the topic Volume, and under that topic there are problems involving barrels, bins, bushels, cylindrical measurement, excavating, gallons, liquids, lumber, pipes, prisms, tanks, walls, and wood. This may seem too minute a classification, but it has its advantages. Often

it is desirable to give other problems as nearly as possible like some problem of the day that has puzzled the class, as for instance one involving hay or coal or lumber. By the table here given such problems can be found at a glance and given to the class.

There is another advantage in this classification; the teacher can see what problems are given oftenest in these carefully made questions, and may therefore be considered the best test of the pupils' proficiency. The table shows that problems in complex fractions abound, and that every examination requires the amount of a sum of money from a given date to the date of examination, usually at a rate other than six per cent. While problems in square root are common, only two are given in cube root. Compound proportion appears less and less often, till in the later years it disappears.

Problems in carpeting and plastering and walks are the most common in surface measurement; while in cubic measurement excavating and lumber and walls appear most frequently, except in metric problems, which are predominantly of tanks.

In percentage, profit and loss problems are so frequent that I have given them a dozen subdivisions; bank discount and stocks and bonds have nearly as many. But I can only suggest the hints teachers will get from a study of this table, which I am sure will greatly increase the usefulness of the book.

SYRACUSE, DEC. 11, 1903.

Later Regents Questions Classified

NOTE.—Problems in the metric system are indicated by a star. Problems in simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are omitted.

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The Regents Questions in Arithmetic

1892-1901

I. September 27, 1892

1. Define and illustrate (*a*) quotient, (*b*) common fraction, (*c*) compound number, (*d*) composite number, (*e*) proportion, (*f*) square root.

2. Name (*a*) six consecutive orders of units of which thousandths is the lowest; (*b*) four consecutive periods of which thousandths is the lowest.

3. Find the prime factors of 1001 and 1309, and from these factors form the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of the two numbers.

4. If five bushels of wheat cost \$4.75, how much will 8 bushels cost? (Solve by analysis, giving each step in full.)

5. Divide the sum of four thousandths and four millionths by their difference, extending the result to four places of decimals.

6. Find the cost at 35 c. per cubic yard of excavating a trench 6 rods long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide, 1 foot 6 inches deep.

7. I buy oranges at 8 cents a dozen and retail them at the rate of 2 for 3 cents; find the per cent profit.

8. Find the amount of \$87.63 from April 29, 1891, to September 27, 1892, at 5 % simple interest.

9. The proceeds of a four-months bank note dated May 1, 1892, and discounted at a bank on the same date at 6 per cent, were \$3,600; find the face of the note.

10. At what price must 6 % bonds be bought to yield 4 % on the investment ?

11. If 8 men reap 36 acres of grain in 9 days, working 9 hours a day, how many men will reap 48 acres in 12 days, working 12 hours a day ?

12. If a 5 cent coin weighs 5 grams, how many kilograms will \$100 in that coin weigh ?

II. November 22, 1892

13. Define multiple, divisor, ratio, decimal fraction. Give an illustration of each.

14. Indicate the following operations by signs in one connected expression: The sum of 3 and 4 multiplied by the difference between 9 and 5, and the product divided by 2 times 7. Perform the operations indicated.

15. Write a complex fraction. State the reasons for regarding this fraction as complex. Reduce it to a simple fraction and this result to a decimal.

16. Reduce $\frac{4004}{5236}$ to its lowest terms.

17. Bought 15,786 lbs. of hay at \$12 per ton and sold it at \$14 per ton; find the whole gain and the gain per cent.

18. A field 10 chains 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ links long and 8 chains 40 links wide, produces 40 bushels of oats per acre; what is the value of the crop at 35 cents a bushel ?

19. If 21 brick are used in one cubic foot of masonry, how many brick will be needed for a wall 60 ft.

long, 1 ft. 6 in. thick, and 18 ft. 8 in. high? What will the brick cost at \$7 per M? (Solve by cancellation.)

20. Find the amount of \$945.15 from December 15, 1891, to November 22, 1892, at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest.

21. If 4 men in 9 days can dig a trench 36 rods long, 2 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep, how many men will it take to dig a trench 90 rods long, 3 ft. wide and 4 ft. deep in 15 days? (Solve by proportion.)

22. The sides of a rectangle are 8 ft. and 10 ft.; find its diagonal correct to 3 places of decimals.

23. A note for \$560 payable in 90 days is discounted at a bank 30 days after it is dated; find the proceeds.

24. How many liters of water will be contained in a vessel whose base is 1 meter square and whose depth is 6 decimeters?

III. December 30, 1892

25. Distinguish between (a) a compound and a denominate number; (b) interest and discount.

Illustrate by examples.

26. What will be the cost of carrying 250 cords of wood 100 miles, if a railway charges 1 cent a mile for carrying one cord the first 40 miles and 3 cents a cord for every 4 miles of the remaining distance?

27. Find the sum of $9\frac{3}{5}$, $8\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{12}$. Express the result both as a fraction in lowest terms and as a decimal.

28. What part of an ounce (apothecaries weight) is 5 drams and 2 scruples?

29. In how many days will a boy earn, at 75 cents

a day, as much as a man earns in 90 days at \$2.75 a day?

30. What must be the length of a field 88 feet wide to contain one-third of an acre?

31. What will it cost to paint the walls and ceiling of a hall 48 feet long, 27 feet wide, 18 feet high, at 95 cents a square yard?

32. A merchant marks an article \$2.80, but in selling it takes off 5 % for cash; if the rate of his profit is 33 % what was the cost of the article?

33. What is the amount of \$255.40 from Feb. 16, 1891, to December 10, 1892 at 5 %?

34. A note of \$275, dated Oct. 14, payable in 60 days, is discounted Oct. 14, at 6 %; find the proceeds.

35. Divide \$720 among A, B, and C, so that the number of dollars they receive shall be as the numbers 5, 6, and 7.

36. The side of a square room is 40 feet; find the distance, correct to two decimal places, between the diagonal corners of the floor.

37. If alcohol costs 50 cents a liter what is the cost of 7.5 deciliters?

IV. January 24, 1893

38. Write a number which shall be at the same time simple, composite, abstract, and even. State why it fills each of these requirements.

39. Simplify $\frac{2\frac{1}{3} + 4\frac{1}{4}}{4\frac{1}{6}}$; reduce the simplified fraction to a decimal and express it in words.

40. A field of 18 acres produces 26 bushels of wheat per acre; each bushel of wheat makes 52 lbs. of flour;

if 196 lb. of flour are worth \$5 what is the value of the crop?

41. Find the cost of a stick of timber 40 ft. long, 12 in. wide, 9 in. thick at \$12.50 per M, board measure.

42. A roll of wall paper 8 yd. long and 18 in. wide costs 25 c.; what will be the cost of paper for the four walls of a room 30 ft. x 27 ft. x 9 ft., no allowance being made for openings?

43. Find the amount of \$375 for 11 months, 17 days at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest.

44. A man walks $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles in 2 hours, 20 minutes; how long will it take him to walk $11\frac{1}{8}$ miles? (Solve both by analysis and by proportion.)

45. I buy stocks at 4 % discount and sell at 4 % premium; what per cent profit do I make on the investment?

46. On an article listed at \$8 a trade discount of 20 %, 10 % and 5 % is made; find the selling price.

47. Find the cost, at 25 cents a rod, of building a fence round a square ten acre field.

48. How many gold rings, each weighing 5 pwt, 18 gr., can be made from 2 oz. 6 pwt. of gold?

V. *March 14, 189.*

49. Define *fraction, power, root, ratio, percentage.*

50. Reduce $\frac{2958}{4002}$ to its lowest terms.

51. Find the sum of $1\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{5} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $\frac{7}{16}$. Express the result decimally.

52. Find the cost of 20 boards each 14 ft. long, 8 in. wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick at \$24 per M.

53. How many cubic yards of masonry in the walls of a cellar 30 ft. long, 21 ft. wide and 9 ft. deep,

inside measurement, if the walls are 18 in. thick ?
(Make no allowance for openings.)

54. Find the amount of \$265 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest from July 12, 1892, to March 14, 1893.

55. Bought 240 barrels of apples at \$1.75 a barrel; lost 40 barrels through frost; at what price a barrel must I sell the remainder to gain 25 % on the money invested ?

56. School bonds bearing $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest sell at 10 % premium; what rate per cent does the buyer get on his investment ?

57. If 2 men plow 15 acres in 5 days working ten hours a day, how many acres will 3 men plow in 4 days working 8 hours a day ?

58. Find the square root of 243.121 correct to three decimal places.

59. Find the face of a 60 day note which when discounted at a New York bank will yield \$250.

60. Find the weight of the water that can be contained in a cubic vessel whose edge is 4 decimeters.

VI. June 13, 1893

61. Divide the sum of 18 thousandths, 106 ten thousandths, 84 hundredths, and 509 ten thousandths by 15 millionths.

62. State two methods of proving subtraction and illustrate each by an example.

63. What number divided by the sum of $\frac{4}{5}$ and $2\frac{1}{3}$ will give a quotient of $2\frac{7}{10}$?

64. Define greatest common divisor, least common multiple, and illustrate by finding the greatest com-

mon divisor and least common multiple of 12, 15, and 18.

65. If 14 quarts of grass seed are required for an acre of ground, what will be the cost of the seed for a field 36 rods by 24 rods, the seed being worth $\$3\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel?

66. Find the cost of a stone walk 4 rods long and 5 feet wide, at 60 cents a square foot.

67. Find the amount of $\$436$ at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest, from January 1, 1893, to the present time.

68. I buy oranges at the rate of 15 cents a dozen and sell them at the rate of 3 for 10 cents; find the gain per cent.

69. Find the distance between the diagonally opposite corners of a rectangle 60 feet long and 50 feet wide. (Result correct to two places of decimals.)

70. If it costs $\$80$ to plow a field of 40 rods by 80 rods, when we pay $\$5$ a day for man and team, how much will it cost to plow a field 30 rods by 60 rods, if we pay $\$4$ a day? (Solve by proportion.)

71. Assuming that 1 kilogram equals $2\frac{1}{5}$ pounds, find the weight in pounds of the water that can be contained in a tank $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters long, 8 decimeters wide and 5 decimeters deep.

VII. August 16, 1893

72. Simplify $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{3\frac{1}{7}}{4}$ of $2\frac{1}{3} \times 14$.

73. Reduce $\frac{19}{3040}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ to decimals and divide the first decimal by the second.

74. What part of a bushel is contained in a rect-

angular box 3 inches deep and 4 inches square?
(A bushel = 2150.4 cubic inches.)

75. Find the proceeds of a three months note, dated August 1, 1893, for \$131.38, discounted at an Albany bank September 15, 1893.

76. Find the weight, in kilograms, of a silver bar, 30 centimeters long, 5 centimeters wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters thick, the silver being 10.5 times as heavy as water.

77. A quantity is increased by $\frac{3}{8}$ of itself. The quantity thus obtained is decreased by $\frac{1}{4}$ of itself. What part of the original quantity is the second result?

78. Find the cost, at \$7. per 100 square feet, of slating a trapezoid of which the parallel sides are 64 feet and 32 feet and the perpendicular distance between them is 20 feet.

79. Find to the nearest cent the value of a pint of liquid worth \$5 per liter. (1 liter equals 1.0567 quarts.)

80. What will it cost, with carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide, at \$1 per linear yard, to carpet a room 18 feet square?

81. How much must be paid to satisfy a claim of \$75, on which a discount of 25 per cent and a further discount of 10 per cent from the remainder is allowed?

82. How much per cent is a quantity increased if it is doubled and then increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ of the resulting quantity?

83. How much is due August 15, 1893, on an interest bearing promissory note for \$250, dated Buffalo, June 1, 1886, on which \$50 was paid December 24, 1886, and \$10 January 5, 1888?

84. What is the diameter of a circle whose area is $\frac{1}{2}$ that of a circle 5 inches in diameter?

85. If 100 suits can be made from 800 yards of cloth $\frac{7}{8}$ yards wide, how many suits can be made from 1200 yards of cloth $\frac{3}{4}$ yards wide?

86. Define multiple, cancelation, true discount, ratio, exponent.

VIII. September 28, 1893

87. Define denominator, factor, interest, true discount, involution.

88. Express in Roman notation 1492 and 1893. Express in words the sum of 609.0031 and 394.048.

89. From sixty subtract forty-seven and sixteen ten-millionths and express the remainder in Arabic notation.

90. Simplify and express decimally $\frac{18\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{2}{5}}{8\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{5}}$.

91. Appleton union school bought of Whithall, Tatum & Co. June 1, 1893, glassware to the amount of \$32.40 list price, from which the regular discount is 40 %. A further cash discount of 5 % is allowed. Make and receipt the bill.

92. Write a 30 day note the proceeds of which when discounted on the day of making at a New York bank shall be \$514.

93. Find the square root of 8.5849.

94. A room 6 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 3 meters high has opening from it one door 2 meters high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters wide, and two windows each $2\frac{1}{2}$ meters high, 1 meter wide. Find the cost of plastering the walls and ceiling at 15 cents a square meter, deducting half the openings.

95. Find the volume of a square prism the side of whose base is 2 meters and whose height is 3 meters. Find the volume of a cylinder whose diameter is 2 meters and whose length is 3 meters.

96. Find the amount due this day on a note given in New York May 10, 1890, for \$500 with interest, a payment of \$35 having been made July 5, 1891.

97. Find the cost of the ties and rails for one mile of single track railway, the ties being placed 2 feet apart from center to center and each rail weighing 90 lbs. a yard, if the ties cost 40 cents each and the rails cost \$29 a ton of 2240 lbs.

98. Find the cost of the shingles required to cover a roof 40 feet long, 20 feet wide, at \$5 a thousand, if it requires 36 shingles to cover 5 square feet.

99. Find the cost of carpeting a room 15 feet long, 12 feet wide with carpet 27 inches wide, at 75 cents a yard.

100. A bin 6 feet long, 2 feet wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high is filled with oats, worth 40 cents a bushel (2150.42 cubic inches = 1 bushel). Find the value of the oats.

101. Find the cost of paving and curbing one mile of street, the paving being 30 feet wide and costing \$2.75 cents a square yard and each line of curbing costing 30 cents a linear foot.

IX. November 28, 1893

102. Find the amount of \$372.47 for 1 year, 7 months and 11 days, at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest.

103. Find the cost of excavating a cellar 10 meters 5 decimeters long, 6 meters 2 decimeters wide and 25 decimeters deep, at 20 cents a cubic meter.

104. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{(1\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{3}{4}) \times 3}{\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{5} \div \frac{3}{7}}$.

105. Multiply three and 15 thousandths by one and five thousandths. Divide the product by five millionths and express the result in words.

106. I buy 240 barrels of potatoes at \$2.50 a barrel. I lose 40 barrels and sell the remainder so as to gain 15% by the transaction. At what price per barrel do I sell them?

107. Define multiple, factor, power, numerator, ratio.

108. Define divisor, root, proportion, fraction.

109. Reduce $\frac{41871}{111656}$ to its lowest terms and express the result as a decimal.

110. A, who travels at the rate of 7 miles in 2 hours, starts on a journey $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours before B, who goes 14 miles in 3 hours. How far will A travel before he is overtaken by B?

111. On a bill of goods amounting to \$845 I can get 60 days credit or 5% off for cash. How much will I gain by borrowing the money on my note with interest at a New York bank and paying for the goods?

112. A cistern is 6 ft. square; how deep must it be to hold 30 barrels of water?

113. I buy a plot of land at \$250 an acre. I divide it into building lots 66 ft. x 99 ft. and sell these lots at \$400 each. Find the gain per cent.

114. A square bin 3 ft. deep contains 100 bushels; find the length of its side. (2150.42 cubic inches = 1 bushel.)

115. I retail oranges at 3 cents each, gaining 150% on the purchase price. What did the oranges cost a dozen?

116. How much lumber 1 in. thick will it take to make a box with cover, whose inside measurements are 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 2 ft.?

X. January 23, 1894

117. Define common fraction, common divisor, multiplicand, denominator, ratio.

118. How many meters of carpet which is eight decimeters wide will be required for a room 7.2 long and 5.6 meters wide?

119. A note for \$275.50 with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ is given March 11, 1893. A payment of \$19.60 is made November 7, 1893. How much is due on the note to-day?

120. Multiply 25843 by 14936, divide the product by 124791 and prove all the work.

121. I sell an article at an advance of 25% on the cost and then discount the bill 5% for cash payment. My net gain is \$63.75; find the cost.

122. Reduce the following to its simplest form:

$$\frac{363.25}{482\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{5}{9}.$$

123. Find the least common multiple and the greatest common divisor of 45, 70 and 105.

124. How many times will a wheel 4 ft. in diameter revolve in going one mile?

125. Find the cost of 8 sticks of timber each 42 ft. long, 10 in. wide, 8 in. thick at \$18 per M. board measure.

126. A plot of ground in the form of a triangle contains 2 acres of land; the base of the triangle is 40 rods; find its altitude.

127. A cubic foot of water weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Find the weight of a barrel of water.

128. Find the proceeds of a bank note for \$300 at 60 days when discounted at 6 %.

129. Make out a bill of goods, of at least three items, which Richard Strong has bought of you. Receipt the bill.

130. A earns $\frac{1}{2}$ of a dollar as often as B earns $\frac{2}{3}$ of a dollar and C $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar. Together they earn \$57.50; what is each man's share?

131. Find the diagonal of a rectangle whose sides are 15 ft. and 20 ft.

XI. March 13, 1894

132. Express in words: 10010.0010, 4268.5, 185.851. Write in Roman notation 1894, 10486.

133. Reduce to its simplest form $\frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{9} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{7}}{4\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{1}{3}}$.

134. A cistern which contains 81000 liters is 5 meters long and 3.6 meters wide. Find its depth.

135. What principal loaned for 1 year and 3 months at 6 % simple interest will amount to \$1000?

136. A bank note for \$500 at 3 months without interest dated Feb. 15, 1894, is discounted March 13, 1894. Find the proceeds.

137. I invest \$6000 in 6 % bonds at 125. What rate per cent do I receive on the investment and what is the income from it?

138. On a bill of goods amounting to \$485.50 I receive commercial discounts of 15 %, 10 % and 5 %. Find the net cost of the goods.

139. Hats which cost \$30 a dozen are retailed at \$3.50 apiece. Find the rate per cent profit.

140. A field is 42 rods long and 35 rods wide. Find its value at \$37.50 an acre.

141. Within a rectangular court which is 50 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, walks four feet wide are laid as follows: one surrounding the court, two crossing it from the middle points of opposite sides. Find the cost of the walks at 25 cents a square foot.

142. A person starts from a certain point and travels at the rate of 29 miles in 6 hours. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours later a second person starts from the same point and travels in the same direction at the rate of $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles in 5 hours. In how long a time and at what distance from the starting point will the second overtake the first?

143. A man 6 feet high casts a shadow 42 inches long. Find the height of a flag staff which at the same time casts a shadow 28 feet long.

144. Find the cost of 6 pieces of timber each of which is 32 ft. long, 10 in. wide, 8 in. thick, at \$14 a thousand feet, board measure.

145. Define common denominator, least common multiple, ratio, complex fraction, root.

146. Find the cost in United States money of a bill of exchange on London for £12 15s 9d, exchange being at \$4.86.

XII. June 12, 1894

147. Define and illustrate denominate number, composite number, prime number, denominator, decimal.

148. Multiply two thousand nine ten-millionths by thirty thousand two and seven tenths, and divide the product by three ten-thousandths.

149. Reduce $\frac{4\frac{3}{8}-1\frac{3}{4}}{4\frac{2}{7}\times 5\frac{2}{5}}$ to a simple fraction in its lowest terms.

150. What is the amount of \$897.25 at 6 % simple interest from September 19, 1891 to March 13, 1894 ?

151. How many hectoliters of grain will a bin contain which is 3 meters long, 125 centimeters wide and 18 decimeters deep ?

152. A bookseller buys a book whose catalogue price is \$3.50 at a discount of 20 % and 5 %, and sells it at 10 % above the catalogue price. What per cent profit does he make ?

153. An agent remits to me \$247.38 after retaining a commission of 5 % for collection. What sum did he collect ? What was the amount of his commission ?

154. If brick when laid average 6.5 centimeters in thickness, how many courses would there be in a wall 26 meters high ?

155. What per cent would I receive on my investment if I should buy at 10 % discount stock which pays an annual dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ % ?

156. Find the cost of papering the walls of a hall 36 feet long, 24 feet wide and 18 feet high, with paper $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at \$2.50 a roll of 16 yards, allowing 64 square yards for doors and windows.

157. Three men, A, B and C, engage in partnership; A puts in \$1200, B \$1500, and C \$1900. They gain \$350; what is the share of each in the profits ?

158. A 30 day note, discounted at a New York bank yields \$358.02; what was the face of the note ?

159. The owner of $\frac{3}{11}$ of a mine sold $\frac{9}{10}$ of his

share for \$40,500. What should he who owns $\frac{3}{5}$ of the mine get for $\frac{5}{9}$ of his share?

160. If a square field contains 10 acres, what is the length of the diagonal?

161. If 18 men can dig 128 yards of ditch in 32 days, how many yards can 12 men dig in 64 days?

XIII. September 25, 1894

162. Define and illustrate improper fractions, complex fractions, prime factor, divisor, multiple.

163. A certain room is 6 meters, 4 decimeters long, 4 meters, 8 decimeters wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ meters high; find the cost of plastering its four walls and ceiling at 50 cents a square meter. Make no allowance for openings.

164. Simplify the following: $\frac{3\frac{1}{5} + 2\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{5}}$.

165. Find the sum of the following and express the result in words: 2370.12, 59.63, 482.71, 10042.63, 6259.001, 1.0003, 52746, 358712.

166. A note for \$624 is dated August 26, 1893; July 15, 1894 there was paid on it \$62.50; find the amount now due.

167. I buy goods at a discount of 25% from the list price and sell at the list price; find the per cent gain.

168. Property valued at \$12000 is insured for $\frac{2}{3}$ its value at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}\%$ a year; find the premium.

169. I buy 15 shares of stock at 95 and sell the same at 98, paying $\frac{1}{4}\%$ brokerage in each case; find my net gain.

170. How many brick 8"x4"x2" will be required for a wall $37\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, 18 ft. high and 1 ft. thick, allowing 20% of the wall for mortar?

171. If 3 men can do a certain piece of work in $4\frac{2}{3}$ days, how long will it take 5 men to do the same work? (Solve by proportion.)

172. A piece of land in the form of a square contains four acres; find the length of one of its sides.

173. A note for \$500 at 90 days with interest at 6% is discounted at a bank 30 days after it is dated; find the proceeds.

174. A man has $\frac{1}{2}$ his property invested in land, $\frac{1}{10}$ in stock, $\frac{1}{20}$ in utensils, and the remainder, which is \$3500, in the bank; how much property has he in all?

175. A collecting agent whose commission is 2% remits to his employer \$2808.19; what amount did he collect.

176. State and illustrate two methods of proving simple multiplication.

XIV. November 27, 1894

177. Define and illustrate denominate number, multiple, power, ratio, factor.

178. Simplify $\frac{3\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}} \div \frac{9}{11}$.

179. The area of a rectangle is $27\frac{1}{5}$ square meters, its width is 4 meters, 2 decimeters, 5 centimeters; find its length.

180. Find the amount of \$685 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest from July 1, 1894, to the present time.

181. Assume that you have sold to Samuel Johnson the following: August 1, 1894, 15 lbs. sugar at 5 cents; August 14, 1 sack flour at \$1.50; September 5, 4 bushels potatoes at 56 cents. Make a receipted bill.

182. What part of a chain weighing 25 pwts, 8 grs., can be made from 19 pwts of gold?

183. A certain stock pays annual dividends of 4%; at what rate must it be bought to pay 5% on the investment?

184. I buy hats at \$18 a dozen and sell them at \$2.50 apiece; find the gain per cent.

185. If 2 men dig $10\frac{1}{2}$ rods of ditch in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, how many rods will 3 men dig in 4 days? (Solve by proportion.)

186. A note for \$500 at 90 days without interest is discounted at a bank on the date of making; find the proceeds.

187. A wall 6 ft. high, 1 ft. 6 in. thick incloses a cellar, the inside measurement of which is $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; find in cubic yds. the contents of the wall, making no allowance for openings.

188. Find the cost of 36 pieces of scantling, each 3 in. by 4 in. by 12 ft., at \$18 a thousand feet board measure.

189. Find the square root of 4004231 to two places of decimals.

190. Reduce $\frac{3\frac{5}{3} \frac{9}{2} \frac{6}{3}}{3}$ to its lowest terms.

191. Find the least common multiple of 56, 48 and 96.

XV. January 22, 1895

192. Define divisor, multiple, factor, prime number, fraction.

193. Find the sum of the following quantities: $1\frac{3}{5}$, $2\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{1\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{7}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$, 3.04, .08.

194. Find the amount of \$1287 for 1 year, 5 months and 15 days at 5 per cent simple interest.

195. How many ares in the area of a rectangular field which is 2 hectometers long and 8 dekameters wide ?

196. I buy 10 shares of railway stock at 80 and sell them at 90; how many dollars do I gain and what is the rate per cent of profit ?

197. Find the smallest number that will exactly contain 15, 18, 21, 24 and 30.

198. Divide 4782613 by 47124, extending the quotient to three places of decimals.

199. Two men hire a pasture for \$30. A puts in 8 horses for 10 weeks and B 6 horses for 12 weeks; how much should each pay ?

200. A sidewalk 5 feet wide and 100 feet long is made of 2 inch plank laid crosswise on two stringers which are 3 inches by 4 inches; find the amount of lumber required and its cost at \$16 per thousand feet, board measure.

201. A house valued at \$6000 is insured for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent a year; how much is the annual premium ?

202. I sell goods at a discount of 10% from the marked price and still make a profit of 8%; how many per cent above cost was the marked price ?

203. A ditch is 3 feet wide at the top, 2 feet at the bottom, 3 feet deep and 12 rods long; find the cost of digging it at 30 cents a cubic yard.

204. How many apple-trees will be required to set an orchard of 6 acres in the form of a rectangle 32

rods long, the trees to be set 33 feet apart each way and the outside rows to be 1 rod from the boundaries of the field ?

205. What single discount is equal to a commercial discount of 10 %, 10 % and 5 % ?

206. Find the square root of 1080234 to two places of decimals.

XVI. March 12, 1895

207. Define denominator, divisor, minuend, discount, power of a number.

208. A railway train runs 500 meters in 20 seconds; how many kilometers will it run in 1 hour ? How long will it take to run 150 kilometers ?

209. Find the amount at simple interest of \$865.35 for 1 year, 5 months, 17 days at $4\frac{1}{2}$ %.

210. Bought 86340 pounds of coal at the rate of \$3.60 a gross ton and retailed it at 42 cents a hundred pounds; find the gain per cent and the entire gain.

211. Find the cost of carpeting a room 15 feet long, 12 feet wide, with carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide, at 75 cents a running yard.

212. Find the rate per cent of interest on an investment in government 3 % bonds bought at 115.

213. Perform the following indicated operations:
 $43562 \times 21894 \div 986$.

214. Make a receipted bill of the following: Sold this day to Anson White 3 barrels flour at \$3.75, 75 lbs. sugar at 5 cents, 10 lbs. coffee at 35 cents, 2 lbs. tea at 60 cents.

215. A street 50 feet wide has a stone sidewalk 5 feet wide on each side and the space between the walks

is paved with asphalt; the sidewalk costs 30 cents a square foot and the asphalt 25 cents; the expense is assessed on the adjoining property. How much must A pay whose lot is 40 feet front? (A pays to the center of the street.)

216. A farmer pays 50 cents for seed corn to plant an acre of ground, \$10.50 for plowing, planting and cultivating, \$12 for harvesting; his crop is 40 bushels of corn worth 55 cents a bushel and 2 tons of corn stalks worth \$3 a ton. Assuming that his land is worth \$75 an acre, what rate per cent does it pay him?

217. Find the prime factors of 1226, 1938 and 2346. Indicate which of these factors must be combined to produce (a) the greatest common divisor, (b) the least common multiple.

218. Write the table of avoirdupois weight. For what is this weight used?

219. How many tons of ice will be required to fill an ice house 40 feet \times 25 feet \times 20 feet, assuming that water weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. a cubic foot, and ice is $\frac{8}{9}$ as heavy as water?

220. Two men start from the same point on a level plain and travel, one due north at the rate of 3 miles an hour, the other due east at the rate of 5 miles an hour; how far apart will they be at the end of 10 hours?

221. In a certain school district the assessed valuation of property is \$136395 and the amount to be raised by local tax is \$785.72; find the amount of the tax of A, whose property is assessed at \$8500.

XVII. *June 11, 1895*

222. Define minuend, multiplication, prime factor, common divisor, ratio.

223. Simplify the following: $\frac{4\frac{2}{3} + 5\frac{1}{2}}{9\frac{3}{4} - 4\frac{2}{3}} \times \frac{\frac{3}{5} \times 2\frac{1}{6}}{130}$.

224. Find the prime factors of 2964.

225. Divide one millionth by eight ten-thousandths and express the result in words.

226. A room which is 6.5 meters long by 4.5 meters wide is to be covered with carpeting 7.5 decimeters wide; how many meters in length of carpet will be required? (Make no allowance for matching figures.)

227. Find the smallest number that is exactly divisible by each of the nine digits.

228. Find the amount at simple interest at 5% of \$860 from September 1, 1894, to the present time.

229. I buy goods at commercial discount of 15 and 10 from the list price and sell at the list price; find the per cent profit.

230. At what price should $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ bonds be bought to make the income from investment equivalent to that from 3% bonds at par?

231. Find the cost of building a fence at 75 cents a rod round a square 10 acre field.

232. Find the cost of the following bill of lumber:

6 pieces 16'x8"x2" at \$14.50 per M.

8 pieces 12'x3"x4" at \$15.25 per M.

16 pieces 12'x1"x8" at \$16.10 per M.

233. Make a receipted bill of at least three items bought by you this day of Smith and Jones.

234. If 3 men in 12 days of 10 hours each can

build a wall 100 feet long, 14 feet high and 3 feet thick, how long will it take 4 men working 8 hours a day to build a wall 200 feet long, 16 feet high and 4 feet thick ?

235. A man plants corn on $\frac{1}{5}$ of his land, potatoes on $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much, and sows the remainder with wheat; he sells the wheat at 60 cents a bushel and receives for it \$180. If the yield of wheat was 20 bushels an acre how much land had he ?

XVIII. September 24, 1895

236. Define multiple, common fraction, integer, denominate number, square root.

237. Write in roman notation 95, 142, 563, 927, 1895.

238. Simplify the following: $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{5}\times(\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{2})}-\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{5}{8}$.

239. Find the amount of \$365 from January 15 to August 29, 1895, at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest.

240. An article sells for \$1.29; if the profit is 50 % what was the cost ?

241. Divide six and fifteen thousandths by three millionths and express the result in words.

242. Multiply 427896 by 59787 and divide the product by 213948, giving all the work.

243. Find the number of square yards in the four walls and ceiling of a room $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 9 feet high, making no allowance for openings.

244. Find the cost at \$7.50 per thousand of the brick required for the four walls of a house 30 feet long, 24 feet wide and 18 feet high, walls one foot thick, allowing 21 bricks to the cubic foot and 10 % for openings.

245. Find the cost at \$20 a ton of 12 bales of hay averaging 218 pounds each.

246. How many gallons in a cylindric can 2 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep?

247. An agent receives \$1092.42 with which to buy oats at 42 cents a bushel after deducting his commission of 2%; how many bushels can he buy?

248. How much money must be invested in stocks paying five per cent and selling at 120, to produce an income of \$2000?

249. The area of a right triangle is 56 square feet, its shortest side is 8 feet; find the other sides.

250. Find the prime factors of 36593.

XIX. January 28, 1896

251. Define compound number, greatest common divisor, common fraction, subtraction, reduction.

252. Simplify the following: $\frac{1\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{3}{5}}{4\frac{1}{10} - 2\frac{4}{5}} \times \frac{\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{2}{3}}{1\frac{1}{4}} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

253. Multiply four millionths by six ten-thousandths, divide the result by twelve and express the quotient in words.

254. A field containing 25 ares of land is 4 decameters wide; find its length.

255. Find the amount of \$650 at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest from September 16, 1895, to the present date.

256. Find the largest number that is exactly contained in each of the following: 476, 744, 1148.

257. Find the cost, at \$18 a thousand feet, of lumber for a floor 21 feet long by 16 feet wide, allowing $\frac{1}{8}$ of the lumber for matching.

258. Find the cost, at \$16.50 a ton, of 5 bales of hay averaging 225 lbs. each.

259. Find the contents in gallons of a vat 6 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 18 inches deep.

260. Hats bought at \$15 a dozen are sold at \$2 apiece; find the gain per cent.

261. If 10 shares of stock paying 8% are sold at 175 and the proceeds loaned at 5%, will the income be increased or diminished and how much?

262. At what price must stock paying 4% be bought in order that 5% may be realized on the investment?

263. If 3 horses eat 6 bushels of oats in 8 days, how many bushels will 5 horses eat in 12 days? (Solve by proportion.)

264. Find the proceeds of a bank note for \$650 discounted for 90 days at 6%.

265. Find in feet the side of a square whose area is 1 acre.

XX. March 24, 1896

266. Define numeration multiple, power, square root, ratio.

267. Find the prime factors of each of the following numbers: 42, 48, 126, 144. Indicate the combination of factors necessary to produce (a) the greatest common divisor of these numbers, (b) their least common multiple.

268. What part of a square meter is a square yard? What part of a cubic meter is a cubic yard? Express results in decimals of three places.

269. Find the amount of \$486.50 for 1 year, 5 months and 17 days at $5\frac{1}{2}$ % simple interest.

270. Solve the following by analysis, writing out the work in full: If $\frac{2}{3}$ of an article costs $\frac{5}{8}$ of a dollar what will $\frac{3}{5}$ of it cost?

271. Simplify the following: $\frac{4\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{2}{3}}{4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{2}{3}} \times 72$.

272. Find the cost of the following bill of goods: 1840 lbs. hay at \$14 a ton; 2460 lbs. coal at \$5 a ton of 2240 lbs.; 5120 lbs. oats at 24 cents a bushel of 32 lbs.

273. Find the entire surface of the four walls and ceiling of a room 18 feet long, 14 feet wide and 9 feet high.

274. Find the cost, at \$14 a thousand feet, board measure, of 6 pieces of timber, each 24 feet long, 10 inches wide, 8 inches thick.

275. A house and lot cost \$5000; the insurance is \$25, taxes are \$50 and repairs \$75 annually; what rent must be received in order to realize 6% on the investment?

276. What is the per cent profit on stocks bought at 90 and sold at 110?

277. An agent receives \$541.62 with which to buy flour; how much will he buy, at \$4.50 a barrel, after deducting his commission of 2%?

278. Find the proceeds of a bank note for \$560 discounted for 90 days at 6%.

279. How many rods of fence are required to inclose a square field containing $24\frac{1}{40}$ acres?

280. Find the contents of a cylindric vessel whose diameter is 8 inches and whose depth is 1 foot.

XXI. *June 16, 1896*

281. Define division, quotient, denominate number, improper fraction, square root.

282. How much railway iron weighing 48 kilograms to the meter will be required for a double-track railway 150 kilometers in length?

283. Find the amount of \$1500 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest from January 21, 1896, to the present time.

284. Write out in full the analysis of the following: If $\frac{4}{5}$ of an article costs $\frac{7}{8}$ of a dollar how much will $\frac{3}{4}$ of it cost?

285. The proceeds of a note discounted at a bank for 90 days at 6% are \$500; find the face of the note.

286. Make a receipted bill of the following: Jan. 14, 1896, Robert Morris sold James Dow 1 bbl. flour, \$4.50; Jan. 25, 15 lbs. sugar at 6 cts., 5 gallons kerosene at 12 cts.; Feb. 12, 3 lbs. coffee at 38 cts., 1 lb. tea, 75 cts. Paid in full June 16, 1896.

287. By selling stock at 84 there is a gain of 5% on the investment; at what price was the stock purchased?

288. A can do a piece of work in 4 days, B can do the same piece of work in 6 days and C can do it in 12 days; how many days will it take all three working together to do the work?

289. Find the contents in bushels of a bin 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, 6 feet deep.

290. A certain walk is 100 feet long and 5 feet wide; the walk is of 2-inch hemlock plank, laid crosswise on three stringers, each of which is 2 inches by 4 inches. Find the amount of lumber in the walk and its cost at \$15 per 1000 feet.

291. Find the cost of 8246 lbs. of coal at \$5.50 a ton of 2000 lbs.

292. If 3 men can do a certain piece of work in 6 days of 10 hours each, in how many days of 8 hours each will 5 men do the same work? (Solve by proportion.)

293. Find the square root of 48.23 correct to two places of decimals.

294. Simplify $\frac{\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{7}{8}}{\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4}} - \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{6}}{4\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{3}{4}}$.

295. Perform the operations indicated in the following and express the result in words: $\frac{224.6298 \times .027}{426}$.

XXII. August, 1896

296. Define prime number, cancelation, proportion, numerator, quotient.

297. Simplify $\frac{3\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{10}{3}} \div 1.375$.

298. Find the amount of \$1250 for 1 year, 4 months and 20 days at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest.

299. The area of a rectangle is $45\frac{1}{4}$ square meters, the length is 3 meters, 1 decimeter and 5 centimeters. Find its width.

300. Solve the following by analysis and write out work in full: If it cost \$1.25 to pave $1\frac{1}{4}$ square feet of street what will it cost to pave $25\frac{3}{4}$ square rods?

301. Extract the square root of 4900.25 to two places of decimals.

302. I sell goods at 15 % below the market price and still make a profit of 10 %. What per cent above cost was the market price?

303. If 3 men can build 8 rods of fence in 10 days working 8 hours a day, how many rods can 6 men build in 15 days working 7 hours a day? (Solve by proportion.)

304. A man receives $\frac{2}{5}$ of his income from stocks, $\frac{3}{8}$ from land, $\frac{1}{6}$ from mortgages and the remainder, which is \$210, from rents; what is his entire income?

305. A certain stock pays 10 %. At what rate must it be bought to yield 6 % on the investment?

306. What single discount is equal to commercial discount of 10 %, 15 %, 5 %?

307. Make a receipted bill of at least three items bought by you this day of James Johnson.

308. How many bushels of oats will be contained in a bin 30 feet long, 15 feet wide and 10 feet deep?

309. A can do a piece of work in 6 days, B in 8 days and C in 12 days. How many days will it take them all working together?

310. Extract the cube root of 112.04 to three places of decimals.

XXIII. September 22, 1896

311. Define multiplication, involution, square root, complex fraction, decimal.

312. Multiply 42364 by 27986 and divide the product by 55972. (Write out the work in full.)

313. Simplify the following: $\frac{3\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{4}}{2\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{1}{6}} \times \frac{7}{8} \div \frac{3\frac{1}{5}}{2\frac{1}{3}}$.

314. A copper wire weighs 75 grams to the meter in length; find the weight in kilograms of 26 kilometers of such wire.

315. Find the amount at 6 % simple interest of a note for \$350 dated Jan. 2, 1896, and paid to-day.

316. In the same time A can earn twice as much as B. On a certain job A works 3 days and B 4 days. They together earn \$17.50; what is the share of each ?

317. Convert each of the following into a fraction whose denominator shall be 20: $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, 6, .75.

318. Find the cost at \$16 per thousand feet board measure of 20 scantlings 3" by 4" and 16 feet long.

319. Make a receipted bill of the following:

Bought of Dye & Co. for cash: 3 lbs. tea at 45 cts., 20 lbs. sugar at 5 cts., 2 lbs. coffee at 50 cts., 10 yds. muslin at 7 cts.

320. For excavating a cellar 30 feet by 24 feet, 6 feet deep I agree to pay 30 cents a cubic yard for earth and \$1.25 a yard for rock. The earth is found to be 4 feet deep; what does the work cost ?

321. Find in square yards the entire inner surface of a room 18 feet by 12 feet by 9 feet.

322. I buy apples at \$2 a barrel and lose 20 % of them; at what price per barrel must I sell the remainder to gain 10 % on the transaction ?

323. At what price must I buy stock that pays annual dividends of 8 % in order to realize $4\frac{1}{2}$ % on my investment ?

324. The amount of pure silver in a silver dollar is 371.25 grains. When silver is worth 66 cents an ounce, what is the value as bullion of the silver which it contains ?

325. Find the square root of 247.36, correct to 3 decimal places.

XXIV. *January 26, 1897*

326. Write in arabic notation four hundred eight and eight ten-thousandths, sixty three ten-millionths. Express in words 401.0401, $48.32\frac{1}{3}$. Write in roman notation 144.

327. Simplify $\frac{(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{7}) \times (\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4})}{2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8} + 4\frac{1}{3} - 2}$.

328. A and B hire a pasture 80 rods long and 48 rods wide paying \$2 an acre for the season. A puts in 4 head of cattle for 5 months and B 7 head for 4 months. How much should each man pay?

329. Find the amount of \$585 at simple interest for 1 year, 5 months, 17 days at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$.

330. A rectangular cistern is 4 meters long, 3 meters wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ meters deep; find its capacity in hectoliters and the weight in kilograms of the water which it will hold.

331. Bought hats at \$27 a dozen and sold them at \$3.75 each; find the gain per cent.

332. William Snow bought this day of John West for cash the following: 4 lbs. tea at 45 cents, 2 lbs. coffee at 40 cents, 2 bushels potatoes at 50 cents, 25 lbs. sugar at 5 cents. Make a receipted bill.

333. Find the rate of income on an investment in 4% bonds bought at 110.

334. Find the cost at \$6 a thousand of shingles laid 5 inches to the weather to cover a roof of 1680 square feet.

335. Find the cost of the following bill of lumber:

20 pieces 13' x 6" x 10" at \$14 a thousand

10 pieces 16' x 2" x 4" at \$16 a thousand

6 pieces 24' x 8" x 10" at \$15 a thousand.

336. Bought 1864 lbs. of hay at \$12 a ton and sold it at 80 cents a hundredweight; find the whole gain and the gain per cent.

337. Find the depth of a cylindric half-bushel measure whose diameter is 13 inches (1 bushel = 2150.42 cubic inches).

338. A house worth \$4500 is insured for $\frac{2}{3}$ of its value at the rate of one-fourth of 1 % per annum; repairs cost \$50 and taxes \$42.50 a year. What must be the rent per month to realize 6 % on the investment ?

339. Separate 745.29 into two equal factors. Give all the work.

340. Indicate by signs the following: the sum of 12 and 4 is multiplied by the difference between 7 and 5, this product is divided by 8 times the quotient of 9 by 3, and this final result is subtracted from the square root of 40000.

XXV. *March 23, 1897*

341. Define subtrahend, least common multiple, evolution, percentage, present worth.

342. Simplify the following: $\frac{\frac{1}{5} \times 2\frac{1}{7}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8}} \div \frac{\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{5} - 2\frac{1}{2}}$.

343. A tank is 6.3 meters long, 35 decimeters wide and 420 centimeters deep; if a stream of water flows into the tank at the rate of 3.6 liters a minute, in how many minutes will it be filled ?

344. Find the amount at $4\frac{1}{2}$ % simple interest of \$537.15 for 2 years, 7 months, 21 days.

345. Received 6 % dividend on stock bought at 25 % below par; what rate of interest did the investment pay ?

346. Find the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of 492, 744, 1044.

347. Find the cost of the following:

78 boards $13' \times 16'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$ at \$16.50 a 1000 feet.

18 joists $10' \times 4'' \times 3''$ at \$13.75 a 1000 feet.

348. On February 3, 1897, Philip Davis bought of William Richmond of Albany $16\frac{1}{4}$ yards sheeting at 22 cents a yard, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards flannel at $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents a yard, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen handkerchiefs at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards drilling at $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents a yard; the bill is paid to-day. Make out the receipted bill in proper form.

349. A house was sold for \$7050 at a loss of 6%; for what price should it have been sold in order to gain 15%?

350. Find the present worth of a note for \$1753.50 payable in 7 months, interest being computed at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$.

351. A can dig a ditch in 6 days, B in 8 days and C in 12 days; how long will it take them to do the work if all work together?

352. At what price must 5% bonds be bought so as to realize $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the investment?

353. How many gallons of water must be drawn from a reservoir $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $20\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide in order to lower the surface 8 inches?

354. Find the square root of 3286.9835 to two decimal places.

355. If 27 men working 10 hours a day can build a wall in 14 days, how many hours a day must 12 men work to build the wall in 45 days? (Solve by proportion.)

XXVI. *June 15, 1897*

356. Define product, cancelation, reciprocal, interest, antecedent.

357. Simplify $\frac{17\frac{5}{12} - 9\frac{3}{4} + 4\frac{5}{7}}{\frac{5}{9} \times 9\frac{2}{7}}$.

358. Find the weight in kilograms of the water which fills a rectangular cistern 2.15 meters long, 18.6 decimeters wide and 73 centimeters deep.

359. Find the amount of \$4356.80 at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest from January 1, 1897, to the present time.

360. If 10% is lost by selling cloth at 28 cents a yard, for what must it be sold to gain 20%?

361. A can do a piece of work in 10 days; A and B together can do the same work in 7 days; in how many days can B working alone do the work?

362. Make a receipted bill of the following: James Stewart bought this day of Jones & Robinson 85 lbs. coffee at 25 cents, 36 lbs. tea at 65 cents, 63 gallons molasses at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 125 lbs. rice at $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents, 56 lbs. soap at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

363. Find the cost at \$17.50 a 1000 feet board measure of 35 3-inch planks each 22 feet long and 16 inches wide.

364. Find the number of shares of stock at $30\frac{3}{8}\%$ discount that can be bought for \$2650.50, brokerage $\frac{1}{8}\%$.

365. A note for \$368, drawn for three months without interest, is discounted at a bank at 6%; find the proceeds.

366. A farmer who owns $356\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land sells $\frac{1}{4}$ of it to one man and $\frac{2}{5}$ of it to another; what is the value of the remainder at \$40 an acre?

367. Find the square root of 2 correct to five decimal places.

368. The signal service reports that $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain fell in 24 hours; how many gallons of water fell on an acre of ground?

369. How many cubic feet of stone are required to build a wall 2 feet thick and 6 feet high about a rectangular cellar whose interior dimensions are 20 feet by 16 feet?

370. A horse tethered to a post by a rope 40 feet long can reach 2 feet beyond the end of the rope; over how many square feet of ground can the horse graze?

XXVII. *September 28, 1897*

371. Define notation, minuend, greatest common divisor, ratio, root.

372. Simplify $\frac{26.7 - 11.80 + 6.45}{\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{5} \times .72}$.

373. Find the greatest common divisor of 7857, 4536, 5832.

374. Find the contents in liters of a bin 4.3 meters long, $33\frac{2}{3}$ decimeters wide and 281 centimeters deep.

375. Find the amount of \$1357.63 at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest from June 1, 1897 to the present time.

376. Find the cost of the following bill of lumber:

7 pieces 12' x 10" x 2" at \$16.50 a 1000 feet,

12 pieces 16' x 6" x 4" at \$17.00 a 1000 feet,

22 pieces 18' x 12" x 1" at \$20.75 a 1000 feet.

377. Make a receipted bill of the following transaction: On May 1, 1897, William Phelps bought of John Smith the following books: 25 algebras at 70 cents, 20 arithmetics at \$1.12, 18 readers at 95 cents, 2 dictionaries at \$3.75.

378. Bought 18970 lbs. of hay at \$9 a ton, and 12580 lbs. of straw at \$7 a ton; sold the hay at 75 cents a hundred pounds and the straw at 60 cents a hundred pounds; find the entire gain.

379. How many rings, each weighing 6 pwt. 10 gr., can be made from 4 oz. 16 pwt. 6 gr. of gold?

380. By selling a horse at $4\frac{2}{3}\%$ profit a gain of \$21 is made; find the cost and the selling price.

381. Find the annual income yielded by an investment of \$1640 $\frac{5}{8}$ in U. S. 4's at 109 $\frac{3}{8}$.

382. A school-house costing \$9500 is to be built in a district whose property is valued at \$1,920,000; find (a) the rate of taxation, (b) the amount of tax to be paid by a man whose property is valued at \$6500. (No allowance for collection.)

383. Find the number of square yards in the entire surface of the four walls and ceiling of a room 18 feet 6 inches long, 12 feet 4 inches wide and 9 feet high.

384. The capacity of a cylindric vessel 18 inches high is 2 cubic feet; find the diameter of the vessel.

385. How many rods of fence will be required to inclose a square field containing 2 acres?

XXVIII. January 25, 1898

386. Define numerator, denominator, divisor, factor, proportion.

387. Find the weight in kilograms of a stone 1 meter square and .4 of a meter thick, assuming that the stone is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as heavy as water.

388. Simplify $\frac{3\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{7} \times 4.2}{\frac{5}{18} \div \frac{20}{27}}$.

389. Find the interest on \$375 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ from July 1, 1896, to the present time.

390. Multiply 65.15 by 3.14159 and divide the result by 57.296, finding a result correct to three decimal places.

391. Find the cost at \$50 an acre of a rectangular field 1650 feet long and 825 feet wide.

392. Find the time required to fill a cistern 8 feet square and 5 feet deep by a pipe which admits water at the rate of 1 quart a second.

393. Make a receipted bill of the following: J. L. Robbins & Co. sold this day to Samuel Jones 8 yards cloth at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 24 yards calico at $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents, 1 dozen handkerchiefs at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents and 3 dozen towels at \$2.50 a dozen.

394. Find the cost of four sticks of timber, each 8 inches by 10 inches and 30 feet long, at \$15 a 1000 feet board measure.

395. Find the least common multiple of 153, 204 and 510.

396. If 4% bonds to the amount of \$8000 face value are bought at $92\frac{1}{2}$, find the cost of the bonds and the rate of income on the investment.

397. If 3 men can do a piece of work in 8 days of 10 hours each, how many men will be required to do the same work in 6 days of 8 hours each? (Solve by proportion.)

398. By selling a horse for \$144 a profit of 60 per cent is made; find the cost of the horse.

399. The diameter of a bicycle wheel is 28 inches; find the number of revolutions it makes in going 1 mile.

400. Find the square root of 7 correct to three decimal places.

XXIX. *March 25, 1898*

401. Define abstract number, concrete number, power, multiple, discount.

402. Find the contents in hectoliters of a bin 7.6 meters long, 43 decimeters wide and 386 centimeters deep.

403. Simplify $\frac{4\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{9}{14} + 1.8}{8\frac{4}{7} \div \frac{21}{40}}$.

404. \$300 was loaned September 1, 1897; on January 1, 1898, a payment of \$100 was made; find the amount due to-day, interest computed at 6 %.

405. A and B together have \$100 and $\frac{3}{5}$ of A's money is equal to $\frac{9}{10}$ of B's money; how much has each?

406. Find the value in U. S. money of £24, 14 s. 9d., assuming the pound sterling to be worth \$4.86.

407. Find the greatest common divisor of 1073, 1537, and 1160.

408. Make a receipted bill of the following: Walker and Wilson sold this day to James Adams 500 feet hemlock at \$14 a 1000 feet, 200 feet pine at \$35 a 1000 feet, 160 feet spruce at \$15 a 1000 feet and 10 thousand shingles at \$4.50 a thousand.

409. Find the cost of plastering the four walls and the ceiling of a room 15 feet long, 12 feet wide and 9 feet high at 15 cents a square yard, allowing 6 square yards for openings.

410. Find the proceeds of a note for \$350, without interest, dated May 1, 1897, payable in 4 months and discounted July 16 at 5 %.

411. A man sells a farm of 300 acres for \$6375, thus losing 15 per cent on its cost; how much did he pay for the farm per acre?

412. How much money must be invested in 5% bonds at 118 to yield an income of \$1000 a year?

413. If a stick of timber 6 inches square and 20 feet long costs \$1.50, what will be the cost of a stick 8 inches square and 30 feet long? (Solve by proportion.)

414. Find the distance in millimeters between two opposite corners of a cubic meter.

415. Find the contents in liters of a cylindric tank 2 meters in diameter and 3 meters deep.

XXX. *June 14, 1898*

416. Write in Arabic notation four million seventeen thousand eighty three and two hundred six hundred-thousandths. Write in Roman notation 1898.

417. Simplify $\frac{\frac{11}{27} \div (\frac{13}{9} + 2\frac{5}{6})}{.25 \times \frac{4}{7}}$.

418. Find the weight in grams of a bar of iron 3.2 meters long, 1.5 decimeters wide and 2 centimeters thick. [Weight of one cubic decimeter of bar iron = 7.8 kilograms.]

419. Find the amount of \$1750, at 5% simple interest, from Sept. 23, 1897, to the present time.

420. On January 1, 1898, Edward White of New York sold to Charles Holt for cash 1600 yards flannel at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents a yard, 240 yards silk at \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a yard and 1500 yards cotton cloth at $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents a yard. Make out the receipted bill in proper form.

421. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{54520}{72239}$.

422. Bought $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land at \$3200 an acre and sold it at 12 cents a square foot; find the entire gain.

423. Find the cost of carpeting a room 12 feet by 16 feet with material $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide at 60 cents a yard.

424. How many cords of wood can be stored in a shed 16 feet long, 12 feet wide and 6 feet high?

425. Find the proceeds of a note for \$900, dated December 1, payable in 60 days and discounted December 15 at 6%.

426. Find the quoted price of bank stock when the cost of 150 shares, including brokerage at $\frac{1}{8}\%$, is \$16875.

427. Find the square root of 5 correct to four decimal places.

428. Find the distance between two diagonally opposite corners of a rectangular lot which is 60 feet wide and contains 4800 square feet.

429. Find the cost of paving a circular court 98 feet in diameter at 5 cents a square foot.

430. If a man traveling 9 hours a day goes 405 miles in 15 days, how far can he go in 25 days, traveling 8 hours a day at the same rate per hour? (Solve by proportion.)

XXXI. September 27, 1898

431. Define integer, quotient, prime factor, ratio, interest.

432. Write in Arabic notation MDCCCLXIV, CM, DV. Write in Roman notation 999, 1776.

433. Simplify $\frac{2\frac{2}{5} + 1.7 \div 2\frac{4}{15}}{\frac{9}{5} \times \frac{21}{8}}$.

434. Find in liters the capacity of a rectangular tank $2\frac{1}{5}$ meters long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ decimeters wide and 35 centimeters deep.

435. Find the interest on \$465 at 5 % from May 1, 1898, to the present date.

436. Express $\frac{7}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{9}$ as decimal fractions; add these decimals and express their sum as an improper fraction.

437. Find the greatest common divisor of 3082, 1518 and 1840.

438. A grocer buys 20 bushels of potatoes at 75 cents a bushel and sells them at 30 cents a peck; find his entire gain and his gain per cent.

439. A dealer buys 6 cords of wood at \$4 a cord and 8 tons of coal at \$4.50 a ton; he sells the wood at 80 cts. a cord foot and the coal at 30 cents a hundredweight. Find his entire gain.

440. Find the cost of papering the walls and ceiling of a room 18 feet by 14 feet, and 10 feet high, with paper, each roll of which is 2 feet wide, and 6 yards long, at 50 cents a roll, allowing 64 square feet for openings.

441. Find in gallons the capacity of a cylindric vessel 2 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep.

442. Bought U. S. 4 % bonds at $115\frac{3}{8}$ (brokerage $\frac{1}{8}\%$) to the amount of \$5000 face value; find the annual income and the rate of interest on the investment.

443. A three months note for \$650, due October 1, was discounted at a bank August 14 at 6 %; find the proceeds.

444. Find the square root of 19 correct to three decimal places.

445. A bicyclist traveling 8 hours a day goes 576 miles in 6 days; find how far he can go in 10 days if he travels 6 hours a day at the same rate per hour. (Solve by proportion.)

XXXII. *January 24, 1899*

446. Define five of the following: prime number, subtrahend, improper fraction, decimal, least common multiple, root, proceeds, antecedent.

447. Simplify $(\frac{20}{39} \times \frac{52}{64} + 3\frac{5}{6}) \times \frac{3}{17} - (.75 \div \frac{1}{4})$.

448. Find the least common multiple of 84, 126, and 540.

449. Find the weight in kilograms of the water which fills a tank whose interior is 380 centimeters long, $23\frac{4}{5}$ decimeters wide and .35 meters deep.

450. Find the interest on \$535 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ from September 9, 1898, to the present time.

451. Reduce $\frac{7}{20}$, $\frac{11}{16}$ and $\frac{18}{125}$ to decimals; from the sum of these decimals subtract .4315, and express the result as a common fraction.

452. A, B and C together have \$160; twice A's money is equal to half of B's money, and C has $\frac{3}{5}$ as much as A and B together. How much has each?

453. David Palmer borrows this day of Samuel Hill \$350, and gives his note for this amount for 4 months at 6%. Make out the promissory note in proper form.

454. A man buys 2 acres of land at \$600 an acre; he sells 15 lots, 50 feet by 100 feet each, at \$150 a lot, and the remainder of the land at 5 cents a square foot. Find his entire gain.

455. Find the cost of 5 sticks of timber, each 20 feet long and 6 inches by 9 inches, at \$16 a 1000 feet board measure.

456. Find the cost of carpeting a room 18 feet long and 12 feet wide with carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide at \$1.25 a yard.

457. United States 4% bonds, to the amount of \$20000 face value, are bought at $122\frac{5}{8}$ (brokerage $\frac{1}{8}\%$); find the cost of the bonds and the rate of income on the investment.

458. A base ball "diamond" is 90 feet square; find in inches the distance between two diagonally opposite corners of the diamond.

459. The roof of a stable is 30 feet long; the distance between the eaves is 16 feet, and the height of the ridge above the eaves is 6 feet. Find the number of square feet in the roof.

460. A wagon wheel makes 336 revolutions in rolling 1 mile; find the diameter of the wheel.

XXXIII. *March 28, 1899*

461. Write in Arabic notation eight hundred eight thousand eighty-eight and eight ten-thousandths. Express in words 61,056.003. Write in Roman notation 1861.

462. Simplify $\frac{5\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} \div 2.5}{\frac{3}{2} \div \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}} + 2.75 - \frac{4}{9}$.

463. Find in kilograms the weight of a bar of lead 7.2 decimeters long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters wide and 25 millimeters thick, lead being 11.35 times as heavy as water.

464. A sum of money at 5% simple interest amounts in 1 year, 9 months and 18 days to \$1395.20; find the principal.

465. Find the least common multiple of 126, 154 and 280.

466. Make a receipted bill of the following: James Ladd sold this day to Samuel Pierce 3 lbs. tea at 65 cents, 10 lbs. sugar at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 15 yards muslin at 8 cents, 2 barrels potatoes at \$2.50.

467. Find the square root of 731.7025.

468. Find the cost of plastering the walls and ceiling of a room 14 feet long, 10 feet wide and 9 feet high at 35 cents a square yard, making an allowance of one-half for 2 doors each 3 feet by 7 feet, and 3 windows each 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet.

469. Find in liters the capacity of a cistern 25 decimeters square and 3 meters deep.

470. If cranberries are bought at \$4 a bushel, at what price per quart must they be sold in order to gain 20 % ?

471. Find the cost of digging a ditch 20 rods long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and 18 inches wide at 25 cents a cubic yard of excavation.

472. A has twice as much money as B, and C's money is equal to the sum of one-third A's money and one-half B's money; the three together have \$25. How much has each ?

473. At what price must 4 % stock be bought so that the investment may yield 5 % ?

474. A note for \$500, at 6 %, dated May 25, 1898, payable in one year, has the following indorsements: Aug. 1, 1898, \$150; Feb. 21, 1899, \$250. Find the amount due at maturity.

475. A calf fastened to a stake by a chain 27 feet long can reach 1 foot beyond the end of the chain; compute the area over which the calf can graze.

XXXIV. *June 13, 1899*

476. Simplify $\{ (\frac{28}{45} \times 2\frac{1}{7}) + (\frac{51}{36} \div 4\frac{1}{8}) \} \div 6.3$.

477. If rain falls to a depth of 15 millimeters on a level, how many kilograms of water fall on a square kilometer of ground?

478. A sum of money at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest amounted in 1 year, 7 months and 18 days to \$375.-725; find the principal.

479. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{1683}{2574}$.

480. A, B and C together have \$200; twice B's money is equal to three times C's money, and B and C together have $\frac{2}{3}$ as much as A. How much has each?

481. Define five of the following: concrete number, proportion, minuend, power, involution, reciprocal, multiple, consequent.

482. Find in rods to two decimal places the length of one side of a square field whose area is 3 acres.

483. The proceeds of a note, due in 4 months and discounted at a bank at 6%, are \$450.80; what is the face value of the note?

484. The water that fills a cylindric tank whose diameter is 1.4 meters weighs 4620 kilograms; find the depth of the tank.

485. Find the cost of plastering the walls and ceiling of a room 14 feet by 10 feet and 9 feet high at 35 cents a square yard, allowing 8 square yards for openings.

486. Find the cost of digging a cellar 60 feet by 30 feet and 8 feet deep if the excavating costs 50 cents a cubic yard.

487. Find in bushels the capacity of a bin 8 feet

long, 5 feet deep and 4 feet wide. (Bushel = 2150.42 cubic inches.)

488. A rectangular plot 120 feet long and 50 feet wide is surrounded by a walk 4 feet wide; find the cost of paving this walk at 30 cents a square yard.

489. Find the rate of income on 4% bonds bought at 115.

490. On a note for \$700, dated Oct. 15, 1898, due in one year, with interest at 5%, the following payments have been made: Mar. 9, 1899, \$300; June 1, 1899, \$150. Find the amount due.

XXXV. *September 26, 1899*

491. Simplify $(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}) \div (\frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{7}{9}) - (.59 + \frac{4}{25})$.

492. Find the weight in kilograms of a rectangular piece of cast-iron 53 centimeters long, 45 centimeters wide and 38 centimeters thick. (Cast-iron is 7.2 times as heavy as water.)

493. A note for \$587 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest was given Jan. 30, 1899; find the amount of this note to-day.

494. Bought 10 pieces of cloth containing 35 yards each for \$28, and sold them at retail at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a yard; find the whole gain and the gain per cent.

495. At what price must I buy 5 per cent bonds in order to get 4 per cent on my investment?

496. Find the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of 1260, 2310 and 7350.

497. Henry Wilson bought goods of Samuel White as follows: Aug. 1, 1899, 2 barrels flour at \$6.50, pair shoes \$3.50, 5 lbs. tea at 40 cents; Aug. 16, 50 lbs. sugar at 6 cents, 10 lbs. bacon at 10 cents. Make a receipted bill in proper form.

498. Find the cost of the following bill of lumber:

10 pieces hemlock $10' \times 3'' \times 4''$ at \$16 a 1000 feet,

25 pieces hemlock $12' \times 8'' \times 1''$ at \$16 a 1000 feet,

20 pieces pine $15' \times 8'' \times 1''$ at \$30 a 1000 feet.

499. If it costs \$17.75 to dig a cellar 20 feet long, 16 feet wide and 5 feet deep, how much will it cost to dig a cellar 24 feet long, 20 feet wide and 4 feet deep?

500. A man sells 2 horses for \$100 each; on one he gains 25% and on the other he loses 20%. Did he gain or lose on both, and how much?

501. Find the contents in bushels of a bin 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 6 feet high. (1 bushel=2150.42 cubic inches.)

502. Find the number of square yards of plastering in the four walls and ceiling of a room 15 feet long, 12 feet wide and 9 feet high, allowing 10% for openings.

503. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels an acre how many bushels of seed oats will be required for a field 660 feet long and 462 feet wide?

504. Find the square root of 3712.4 to two decimal places.

505. How much water will flow in 1 hour from a pipe 8 centimeters in diameter if it flows at a velocity of 10 meters a second?

XXXVI. January 23, 1900

506. Define five of the following: denominator, evolution, brokerage, prime factor, reciprocal, premium, indorsement.

507. Simplify $\frac{2\frac{5}{8}}{2\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{1\frac{1}{3}}{2\frac{1}{2}} \div \frac{4.375 \div \frac{7}{4}}{5\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3}}$.

508. Find the weight of a bar of iron $6\frac{1}{2}$ centime-

ters wide, 26 millimeters thick and 40 centimeters long, iron being 7.8 times as heavy as water.

509. Find the greatest common divisor (highest common factor) of 12032 and 16403.

510. Find the amount of \$380 at 5 % simple interest from March 9, 1898, to the present date.

511. A and B together have \$70; C has twice as much as B and A has three times as much as C. How much has each ?

512. Reduce $\frac{128}{125}$, $\frac{200}{512}$ and $\frac{250}{820}$ to decimals. Add these decimals and express their sum as a common fraction in its simplest form.

513. Find the cost, at 12 cents a square yard, of plastering the four walls and ceiling of a room 14 feet by 12 feet and 9 feet high, allowing 15 square yards for doors and windows.

514. Find in liters the capacity of a tank $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters deep, $4\frac{2}{3}$ meters long and $3\frac{1}{4}$ meters wide.

515. Find the cost of the following items of lumber:

3 pieces $8'' \times 6'' \times 12'$ at \$17 a 1000 feet,

30 pieces $12'' \times 2'' \times 14'$ at \$20 a 1000 feet,

20 pieces $10'' \times 7'' \times 16'$ at \$25 a 1000 feet.

516. Find the square root of 43 to three decimal places.

517. An agent charged his principal \$106.25 (commission being $2\frac{1}{2}\%$) for buying 5000 bushels of wheat; the freight charges, etc. amounted to \$43.75. How much a bushel did the wheat cost the principal ?

518. A speculator buys bonds whose par value is \$10000 at $113\frac{3}{8}$ and sells them at $115\frac{1}{8}$; how much does he gain if brokerage is $\frac{1}{8}\%$ in each transaction ?

519. Find the proceeds of a note for \$425 at 90 days when discounted at 6 %.

520. Find the cost, at 75 cents a square yard, of paving a circular court whose radius is 40 feet.

XXXVII. *March 30, 1900*

521. Simplify $\{ (14\frac{2}{7} \div \frac{1}{3}\frac{5}{6}) - (6\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{1}\frac{2}{7}) \} \times .0625$.

522. Find the cost of paving a walk 140 centimeters wide and $\frac{3}{5}$ kilometers long at \$1.25 a square meter.

523. What is the value, at \$5 a cord, of a pile of wood 4 feet wide, 10 feet high and 20 yards long ?

524. Make a receipted bill of the following: William Stone buys this day of Flagg Brothers 2 barrels flour at \$5.50, 20 lbs. sugar at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 4 lbs. coffee at 35 cents, 5 lbs. butter at 28 cents, 2 bushels potatoes at 45 cents.

525. A note for \$350, at 5 % simple interest, was given Nov. 23, 1898; find the amount of this note to-day.

526. A, B and C together have \$250; B has $\frac{2}{3}$ as much as A, and C has $\frac{1}{4}$ as much as A and B together. How much has each ?

527. The interior of a rectangular tank is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 feet by 5 feet; in how many minutes will this tank be filled by a pipe that admits 18 quarts of water a minute ? (1 gallon = 231 cubic inches.)

528. A merchant sold a case of goods which cost \$14.40 at 10 % below the marked price, thus gaining 25 % on the cost; find the marked price.

529. Find in ounces the weight of 20 silver dollars. (Weight of 1 silver dollar = 412.5 grains.)

530. Find the square root of 6115729.

531. A man pays \$75 for insuring his house for $\frac{3}{4}$ its value at $1\frac{1}{4}\%$; find the value of the house.

532. A capitalist buys U. S. 4% bonds to the amount of \$50,000 par value at $112\frac{3}{8}$, brokerage $\frac{1}{8}\%$; find the cost of the bonds and the rate of income on the investment.

533. On a note for \$400, at 6%, dated Jan. 12, 1899, the following payments have been made: May 22, 1899, \$200; Oct. 2, 1899, \$150. Find the amount due to-day.

534. A yardstick perpendicular to a level floor casts a shadow 28 inches long; find the height of a flagstaff which at the same time cast a shadow 70 feet long.

535. Find in kilograms the weight of the water that fills a cylindric tank 1 meter high and 60 centimeters in diameter.

XXXVIII. June 12, 1900

536. Simplify $\{ (\frac{67}{12} + 2\frac{1}{6} - 3\frac{13}{18}) \div (\frac{29}{8} - 1\frac{2}{9} + 5\frac{47}{72}) \} \times (.625 \times \frac{16}{5})$.

537. The bottom of a rectangular tank which holds 2400 liters of water is $2\frac{1}{2}$ meters long and 120 centimeters wide; find the depth of the tank.

538. Find the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of 243, 198 and 264.

539. A grocer pays \$12 for 5 bushels of cranberries and sells them so as to gain $33\frac{1}{3}\%$; find the selling price per quart.

540. Find the amount of \$835 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest from October 25, 1898, to the present time.

541. Define five of the following: antecedent, decimal fraction, factor, interest, payee, policy, subtrahend

542. John Hartwell borrows this day of Charles Smith \$280, giving his note for 3 months at 5 %. Write the promissory note in proper form and find its amount at maturity.

543. If 1 bushel of wheat weighs 60 lbs. what is the capacity in cubic feet of a bin which holds 1 ton of wheat? (1 bushel=2150.42 cubic inches.)

544. Find the cost of carpeting a floor $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 18 feet, the carpet being $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide and costing \$1.20 a yard.

545. Find the exact contents in cubic yards of a solid wall 8 feet high and 18 inches thick around a rectangular court 20 yards by 32 yards.

546. Find the square root of 73 to three decimal places.

547. A person sells 200 shares of railway stock at $105\frac{1}{2}$ and invests the proceeds in mining stock at $70\frac{1}{8}$, paying $\frac{1}{8}\%$ brokerage in each case; how many shares of mining stock does he buy?

548. An agent sold 3000 bushels of oats, and, after deducting his commission of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, sent his principal the proceeds, \$877.50; for how much a bushel were the oats sold?

549. The list price of a bill of goods is \$120; find the net cost when the successive commercial discounts are 20, 10 and 5.

550. Find the number of square feet in the convex surface of a cylindric iron chimney 30 inches in diameter and 50 feet high.

XXXIX. *September 27, 1900*

551. Define five of the following: ratio, insurance,

discount, brokerage, cancelation, prime number, power.

552. Simplify $1 \div \frac{3\frac{1}{2} - 2 \times \frac{2}{3} + 1}{.125 \div .005 - 12\frac{1}{3}}$.

553. The weight of a column of water whose base is 6 centimeters square is $1\frac{4}{5}$ kilograms; find the height of the column. How many liters are there in the column?

554. From November 29, 1899, till the present date \$450 has gained \$14.90 interest; find the rate of interest.

555. Oil is sold at the rate of $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents a gallon at a loss of 5%; find the cost per pint.

556. How many shares of stock at 4% discount can be bought for \$3076, if the broker charges $\frac{1}{8}\%$?

557. The proceeds of a note for 3 months discounted at a bank at 4% is \$354; find the face of the note.

558. Find the cost of 18 planks, 16 feet 8 inches long, 14 inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, at \$24 per M.

559. What will it cost to carpet, in the most economical way, a room 36 feet by 20 feet, with matting 27 inches wide, at 45 cents a yard?

560. A commission merchant received \$451 to invest in flour; after taking out his commission of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ how many barrels of flour did he buy at \$5.50 a barrel?

561. A man sold two horses for \$124 each; on one he gained 20% and on the other he lost 20%; find the whole gain or loss.

562. Find the contents in gallons of a cylindric cistern that is 4 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. (1 gallon = 231 cubic inches.)

563. It takes A three-fourths as long to do a piece

of work as it does B; it takes B twice as long at it does C; if C can do the work in 3 days, how long will it take A, B and C working together?

564. Find the cost of plastering the walls and ceiling of a room 16 feet by 9 feet and 12 feet high, at 38 cents a square yard, making an allowance of $\frac{1}{6}$ for openings.

565. Find a mean proportional between 867 and 48, and write the proportion.

XL. January 24, 1901

566. Define five of the following: abstract number, fraction, multiple, square root, dividend, tax, reciprocal.

567. Simplify $\frac{2-\frac{1}{6}}{2\frac{2}{3}} \div (2-1\frac{3}{5}+1\frac{7}{10})$

$$\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{8}\div\frac{1}{2}$$

568. Find the simple interest of \$5000 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ from August 25, 1900, till the present date.

569. A tank is $2\frac{1}{2}$ meters long, 80 centimeters deep and 5 decimeters wide; find the capacity of the tank in liters and the weight in kilograms of the water required to fill the tank.

570. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{1624}{3074}$.

571. A man sold 15 bushels of potatoes at 60 cents a bushel, thereby gaining \$2.25; find the rate per cent of gain.

572. To what depth will 240 gallons fill a vat 11 feet long and 7 feet wide? (1 gallon=231 cubic inches.)

573. Make a receipted bill of the following: John Drew bought of Taylor & Co., January 3, 1901, 25 plank 10 feet long, 8 inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick,

at \$16 per M; January 17, 12 sticks of timber 28 feet long and 8 inches square at \$30 per M.

574. What is the difference between a discount of 10 % and two successive discounts of 5 % each on a bill of \$832 ?

575. George Dent gives you to-day a note for \$480 for 3 months without interest; write the note and find the proceeds if it is discounted to-day at a bank at 6 %.

576. A man pays \$36 for an insurance of \$4800 which is $\frac{3}{4}$ the value of his house; find the rate of insurance and the value of his house.

577. A merchant buys through an agent 120 pounds of tea at 60 cents a pound and pays \$1.44 commission; find the rate of the agent's commission and the net cost of the tea to the merchant.

578. Find the cost of digging a cellar $48' \times 36'$ and $7\frac{1}{2}'$ deep at 30 cents a cubic yard.

579. The area of a lawn whose length is twice its breadth is 392 square yards; find the length and breadth of the lawn.

580. A man sells 540 shares of 4 % stock at 80 and loans the proceeds at $5\frac{1}{2}$ %; find the difference in his income.

XLI. March 28, 1901

581. Simplify $\frac{\frac{9}{10} \div (\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{11}{15})}{1\frac{5}{9} \times 3\frac{3}{4} - 5\frac{1}{4} \div 1\frac{2}{5}}$.

582. What decimal part of 4 bushels, 1 peck, 6 quarts is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 9 bushels, 3 pecks, 7 quarts, 1 pint ?

583. A tank is 6.5 meters long, 4.2 meters wide and 2.6 meters deep; how many hours will it take a pipe to fill the tank if 169 liters of water flow into the tank per minute ?

584. Find the exact contents in cubic feet of a cellar wall $40' \times 32'$ outside measurement, 8' high and 18" thick, allowing for one door $8' \times 5'$ and three windows each $1\frac{1}{2}' \times 3'$.

585. Find the amount of \$734 at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest from June 30, 1898, to the present date.

586. Define five of the following: decimal, common divisor, prime number, multiplicand, integer, per cent, brokerage.

587. Find the least common multiple of 765 and 1428.

588. How deep must a bin be that is $16' \times 7'$ in order to hold 420 bushels? (2150.4 cubic inches=1 bushel.)

589. Find the proceeds of a note for \$500, payable in 90 days, without interest, if discounted at a bank at 6%, 40 days after date.

590. If 240 pounds of sugar are sold for \$19.20 at a gain of 28%, what was the cost per pound?

591. An agent's commission of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ is \$47.85; what sum must be sent him to cover both his commission and the sum invested?

592. When 6% bonds are selling at $166\frac{1}{2}$, brokerage $\frac{1}{8}\%$, how much must be invested to secure an income of \$840?

593. A and B start from the same point, traveling in the same direction at the rate of 3 miles and 2 miles an hour respectively; if A starts 2 hours after B, how far apart are they 5 hours after A starts?

594. At 9 cents a square yard what is the cost of painting the outside surface of a hollow cylinder 8 feet long and 5 feet in diameter?

595. How much tax will a farmer pay who is assessed for 275 acres of land at \$18 an acre, and for \$2500 personal property, the tax rate being $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills on a dollar and the fee for collecting 1 %?

XLII. June 20, 1901

596. Define five of the following: concrete number, prime number, cancelation, commission, ratio, negotiable note, indorsement.

597. Simplify $\left(\frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{8}{9} \right) \div 7$.

598. Find the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of 646 and 425.

599. A rectangular plot of ground is surrounded by a walk 1 meter 7 decimeters wide; the dimensions of the plot, including the walk, are 37 meters 4 decimeters by 30 meters 4 decimeters. Find the area of the walk in square meters.

600. Find the simple interest of \$620 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ % from September 27, 1900, to the present date.

601. A merchant marks an article \$6, but selling it at a discount of 10 % for cash, gains 20 %; find the cost of the article.

602. Find the cost, @ 16 cts a square yard, of plastering the walls and ceiling of a room 18' \times 16' and 12' high, allowing 75 square feet for openings.

603. A merchant buys through an agent 640 yards of carpet @ 75 cts. a yard and pays $\frac{3}{4}$ % commission; the freight bill is \$2.80. What is the lowest price a yard at which the merchant can sell the carpet without loss?

604. A person failing in business owes \$10800 and

has property worth \$7200; what will a creditor receive whose claim is \$180 ?

605. The distance around a circular park is 314.16 rods; find the area of the park.

606. A man sold through a broker 176 shares of stock @ $96\frac{1}{2}$, brokerage $\frac{1}{8}\%$; what sum should the broker remit ?

607. A cylindric cistern 6 feet deep is 7 feet in diameter; how many gallons will it hold ? (1 gallon = 231 cubic inches.)

608. Find the square root of 129.2769.

609. A four months note for \$584, without interest, is discounted at a bank at 5% on the day of its date; find the proceeds of the note.

610. A block insured for \$7500 at $\frac{1}{4}\%$ is destroyed by fire at the end of 8 years and the company pays $\frac{4}{5}$ of the claim; what part of the insurance received is the total premium paid ?

LATER

Regents Questions in Geography

1892-1902

BEING ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THE SUBJECT GIVEN DURING THE
YEARS NAMED IN EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE RE-
GENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

PREPARED BY

C. W. BARDEEN

EDITOR OF THE SCHOOL BULLETIN



SYRACUSE, N. Y.

C. W. BARDEEN, PUBLISHER

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PREFACE

In 1877 I began to publish the Regents questions with answers, printing from the beginning of the examinations in 1865 to the date of each edition all the questions thus far put out in arithmetic, geography, grammar, and spelling, the only subjects then given. This was continued up to and including the examination for June, 1882, when it was felt that the questions for seventeen years gave sufficient indication of the work required, and in all editions since then the questions and answers have stopped with 1882.

Since then, however, new subjects have been added, and the character of the questions has changed so much that it is felt desirable a new series should be prepared, and of that series this is the third volume, its predecessors being in civics and in arithmetic. The period chosen is the decade from 1892 to 1902, and all the questions in geography given by the Regents during that period are here given.

But a new feature is added by giving, pp. 141 to 168, a classification of the questions by topics, the division being quite minute. This enables the teacher to use the book throughout the year, supplementing the daily recitation by such questions on the topic of the day as have been given by the regents during a period of ten years. This not only puts each question in varying form and thus throws new light upon it,

but also indicates the proper perspective, the questions here given in so long a period showing pretty clearly what parts of each topic should be dwelt on most.

As numbered there are 633 questions, but as each question has usually from four to twenty lettered subdivisions the entire number of questions exceeds four thousand. Estimating them as 633, we find that 109 deal wholly with New York state, 120 wholly with the United States, 23 with North America, 15 with other countries of North America, 30 with South America, 46 with Europe, 16 with Asia, 10 with Africa, 10 with Oceania, while 174 involve more than one continent, including 31 which describe journeys from one port to a port on another continent. The remaining 80 of the 633 deal with physical geography, including several in which countries are mentioned but only as illustrations of the topic of climate.

That more than one-sixth should refer to New York is certainly desirable, and as a whole the New York questions are admirable. Besides the 25 questions on mountains (we are now numbering the questions as sub-divided), there are 4 on the surface of the state as a whole; and the fact that New York rivers flow into the Mississippi, the Gulf of Susquehanna, Delaware bay, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence is called for over and over. A great deal is made here as in all countries of journeys by water and rail; there are 24 questions on routes from New York city to other places.

Much attention is paid to productions. Agricultural products in general are called for 7 times, while dairying, grapes, and wheat are called for 3 times each,

and flour, fruit, hops, and sugar once each. Besides a general question on mineral products, there are 7 questions on iron, 5 on salt, 4 on natural gas, 2 on limestone, and 1 on granite—quite enough for the amount of that stone there is in the state.

Besides questions on lumbering and manufactures there are special questions on collars and cuffs, gloves, and shoes. Nor is the interest in places measured by population or business. Two questions refer in general to historical associations and 2 to the revolutionary war, while 8 refer to West Point, 5 to Saratoga, 4 to White Plains, 3 to Oriskany, 3 to Ticonderoga, and 1 each to Cherry Valley, Fort Edward, Peekskill, Sacketts Harbor, and Tarrytown. Three questions refer in general to natural scenery, while Ausable Chasm is called for 5 times, Niagara falls 4 times, and Howes Cave and the Thousand Islands once each. Finally the pupils are asked 4 times to tell why New York is entitled to be called the Empire state, as well as twice to tell what makes New York city so prosperous.

Turning now to the United States, we find the questions largely made on similar principles. Of journeys to be described, for instance, we find besides the 24 with terminus at New York, 2 with terminus at Boston, 3 at Philadelphia, 2 at Richmond, 2 at New Orleans, 10 at Chicago, 4 at Duluth and 8 at San Francisco, often calling for different routes, so that something must be known by the pupil of actual travel. There are also 10 questions on standard time. Besides 4 general questions on exports and 4 on imports, 5 on irrigation, and 5 on general products, there are 10 questions

on wheat, 8 on cotton, 7 on sugar, 5 on corn, 4 on tobacco, 3 on rice, and 1 each on beef, coffee, fruit, lumber, pineapples, pork, raisins, turpentine. So in minerals there are 8 questions on coal, 4 each on gold, silver, and iron, 3 on copper, 2 each on lead and salt, and 1 each on marble, petroleum, and zinc.

There is also here a general question on places of historic interest, one referring to places made interesting by the revolutionary war, and another to places prominent in the civil war; while 4 questions refer to Gettysburg, 2 each to Bunker Hill, Lexington, Valley Forge, Vicksburg, Yorktown, and 1 to Petersburg.

In the North American questions it is worthy of note that Nicaragua has 5 questions, all relating to the interoceanic canal then proposed; of course the Panama canal may be expected to have equal prominence in the questions to come. Alaska, too, has 22 questions, showing how prominent it was in the public eye during that period. The West Indies in general have 5 questions, besides 11 to Cuba, 3 to Jamaica, and 4 to Puerto Rico, showing the very proper tendency to question upon the back-ground of the current topics of the day.

The South American questions are largely climatic, as befits a continent so remarkable in this respect. Of the questions on separate countries 8 refer to the Argentine Republic, 28 to Brazil, 8 to Chili, 3 to Ecuador, 1 to Patagonia, 2 to Peru, 4 to Uruguay, and 5 to Venezuela; a proportion worth noting.

Europe has a much larger proportion of the questions than the figures above given would indicate, as

nearly every one of the 174 involving more than one continent refers to Europe. Of the separate countries 17 questions refer to Austria, 3 to Belgium, 2 to Crete, 3 to Denmark, 55 to England (besides 4 to Great Britain), 32 to France, 28 to Germany, 10 to Greece—all but one relating to Athens, 4 to Holland, 3 to Iceland, 11 to Ireland, 54 to Italy—a surprising proportion, 2 to Labrador, 12 to Norway, 3 to Portugal, 31 to Russia, 17 to Scotland, 1 to Servia, 40 to Spain, 6 to Sweden, 15 to Switzerland, 20 to Turkey, and 1 to Wales. This is not the proportion of the textbooks, and is worth consideration by teachers.

Of Asian countries, 6 questions refer to Arabia, 2 to Armenia, 5 to Ceylon, 29 to China, 1 to Cyprus, 40 to India, 15 to Japan—sure to have a much larger proportion the next decade, 5 to Persia, and 2 to Siam.

Of questions on African countries, 2 refer to Algiers, 4 to Cape Colony, 3 to the Congo Free State, 21 to Egypt—8 of them to the Nile, 2 to Liberia, 7 to Madagascar—an unexpected and we should say unreasonable proportion, 2 to Mauritius, 4 to Morocco, 5 to the Transvaal, and 2 to Turkey-in-Asia.

Australia has 17 questions, and of other islands 1 refers to the Celebes, 1 to Guam, 3 to Java, 1 to the Malay archipelago, 2 to New Zealand and 4 to Sumatra—hardly the proportion of popular interest, 10 to the Philippines and 13 to the Sandwich islands—further illustrations of deference to current topics.

The questions dealing with more than one continent are often very promiscuous; as, for instance:

“ 6. Where and what is each of the following: (a)

Westminster abbey? (b) Coliseum? (c) Bartholdi Statue or Statue of Liberty? (d) Yosemite Valley?"

Or again:

"302. Give the location of *five* of the following and mention *one* important fact connected with each one located: (a) Waterloo, (b) Paris, (c) Edinburgh, (d) Athens, (e) Nile, (f) Alps, (g) Bosphorus, (h) Gibraltar, (i) Transvaal."

Here there is no collocation to aid the pupil; the name itself must be familiar to him. Of general question referring to the entire globe (of course in addition to those referring to localities), 12 refer to exports and 6 to imports, 7 to animals; and there are question about bananas, cocoanuts, coffee, copper, cork, cotton, dates, figs, gold, government, honey, iron, ivory, lead, linen, llamas, mahogany, olive oil, palms, pampas, peaches, peanuts, raisins, rice, selvas, silk, silver, spices, sugar, tea, and trade winds—certainly in sufficient variety.

There are 8 questions on climate, besides 10 comparisons of climates in different places; and there are no less than 23 questions on the seasons. On the zones there are 17 questions, besides 12 calls for a definition. Of other frequent definitions bay is called for 10 times, cape 12, equator 6, island 7, isthmus 9, lake 5, latitude 7, longitude 6, peninsulas 13, polar circles 6, promontory 5, strait 6, tropics 8.

Questions on countries vary from simple location to full and detailed description, a favorite form being to call for (1) position on the earth, (2) capital and two principal cities, (3) chief mountains and rivers, (4)

vegetable and mineral productions, (5) character of the people. Other topics mentioned are climate, government, exports and imports, race, houses, dress, occupations, peculiar customs. Sometimes a composition of 50 words is asked for; and occasionally drawings are required, as of a palm tree and an Indian tent. One question asks for two things one would notice in visiting a Japanese house that one would not see in an American house—including, perhaps, respect of children for their elders.

All this is geography from the human side, and different enough from the map-questions of the Mitchell's geography of the writer's boyhood. The profusely illustrated key has emphasized this feature, giving many pictures that take hold of the real life of the peoples of the different countries. Altogether this book of questions will tend to make geography teaching more interesting, more practical, and more fully related to the other subjects of school.

A word in regard to the spelling of proper names. During the ten years there was considerable variation in this respect, as the questions were prepared by different persons with different standards. Thus in 18 we have Porto Rico, in 543 Puerto Rico; in 135 Peking, in 376 Pekin; in 242 Chili, in 523 Chile; in 256 Korea, in 287 Corea. It has been thought best to retain the spelling in the original questions, as the differences have in themselves no little interest.

Syracuse, May 22, 1905.

THE REGENTS QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY

1892-1902

I. September 27, 1892

1. Copy the outline map of Europe printed on the opposite page and (1) trace the boundaries of (a) Spain, (b) Portugal, (c) France, (d) Switzerland, (e) the German Empire, (f) Austria, (g) Italy; 7

(2) trace the following rivers and designate each by its name: (h) Thames, (i) Seine, (k) Elbe, (l) Danube, (m) Tiber, (n) Rhine; 3

(3) trace three mountain chains, naming each; 3

(4) designate the location of (o) Liverpool, (p) Cologne, (q) St. Petersburg, (r) Vienna, (s) Athens, (t) Hamburg. 3

2. Name the cities on the New York Central railway. 12

3. Mention the six most recently admitted states and give the capital of each. 12

4. (a) Where is the Yellowstone National Park? (b) Mention two points of interest to be seen there. 3

5. What form of government prevails in each of the following countries: (a) Switzerland? (b) France? (c) Germany? (d) England? (e) Russia? (f) Brazil? 6

6. Where and what is each of the following: (a) Westminster Abbey? (b) Coliseum? (c) Bartholdi Statue or Statue of Liberty? (d) Yosemite Valley? 8

7. Where and what are the following: (a) Suez, (b) Sandy Hook, (c) Jamaica? 6
8. Locate each of the following and tell for what it is noted: (a) Mauritius, (b) Juan Fernandez, (c) Sicily. 6
9. Name three rivers that form part of the boundaries of New York state. 3
10. (a) Name the ranges of mountains in New York state. (b) To what mountain system do they belong? 4
11. Name four of the most important agricultural products of New York state. 4

II. November 22, 1892

12. Copy the outline map of South America printed on the opposite page of the question paper; trace the boundaries of eight political divisions and write the name of each political division in its proper place. 16
13. Through what waters would a steamer pass in going from Philadelphia to Sebastopol? 10
14. Mention a special object of interest in each of the following places: (a) St. Augustine, (b) New York, (c) Albany, (d) Boston, (e) Gibraltar, (f) Strasburg. 6
15. Name in order the states along the coast between Galveston and New York. 13
16. Locate the following places and state for what each is noted: (a) Mecca, (b) Jerusalem, (c) Rio Janeiro, (d) Athens, (e) Rome. 5
17. Mention four cities of New York state that

would be situated in a circle whose diameter is 20 miles. 4

18. (a) In what direction is Boston from Hartford? (b) Omaha from St. Louis? (c) Porto Rico from Cuba? 3

19. Arrange the following places in order of latitude: (a) Rome, (b) Bombay, (c) New Orleans, (d) Sydney. 4

20. Mention one state in the Union extensively engaged in the cultivation of each of the following products: (a) tobacco, (b) cotton, (c) sugar cane, (d) rice. 4

21. When it is 10 a. m. by standard time in New York city, what is the standard time (a) in Chicago? (b) in San Francisco? 2

22. Give facts which justify the title *Empire state* as applied to New York. 6

23. Name and locate by diagram or otherwise the boundaries of the zones. 7

III. December 29, 1892

24. Bound by circles (a) the north temperate zone; (b) the south temperate zone. 4

25. When it is noon at New York, is it forenoon or afternoon at San Francisco? Give the reason for your answer. 3

26. Locate the following cities: (a) Cincinnati; (b) St. Paul, (c) Savannah, (d) Valparaiso, (e) Glasgow, (f) Constantinople. 12

27. Mention (a) two states of the Union specially famous for the production of iron; (b) two, for the

production of cotton; (c) two, for the production of tobacco. 6

28. Mention four cities which you would pass in sailing down the Hudson river from Albany to New York. 4

29. Which of the United States produces (a) the most sugar? (b) the most copper? (c) the most coal? 3

30. Mention four cities on the Mississippi river and tell in what state each is situated. 8

31. Describe the following rivers by telling where each one rises, in what direction and into what body of water it flows: (a) Columbia, (b) Rio Grande, (c) Ganges, (d) Amazon, (e) Rhone. 15

32. (a) What cape at the eastern extremity of Brazil? (b) at the southern extremity of Greenland? (c) at the northern extremity of Norway? (d) at the southern extremity of Africa? 4

33. What seas lie between Europe and Asia? 5

34. Name in order the waters through which you would pass on a voyage from St. Louis to Boston. 5

35. What political divisions of South America border on the Pacific ocean? 4

36. Mention two important agricultural products of the Chinese empire. 2

37. What is the capital (a) of Egypt? (b) of Austria? (c) of Spain? (d) of Brazil? (e) of China? Give the location of each. 10

38. To what country does each of the following belong: (a) Australia, (b) Cuba, (c) Jamaica, (d) Gibraltar? 4

39. What counties of New York state border on Lake Erie? 2

40. Name three places in New York state celebrated for natural scenery and tell in what county each is situated. 6

41. Mention three important lakes that form part of the boundary of New York. 3

IV. January 24, 1892

42. Copy the outline map printed on the opposite page and

(a) Sketch the Adirondack and Catskill mountains; draw Oneida lake and the Hudson, Mohawk and Genesee rivers; 12

(b) Trace by a dotted line the course of the Erie canal, locating with name five cities through which it passes; 6

(c) Designate (name and location) the following counties: (a) Erie, (b) Kings, (c) Monroe. Locate with name the largest city of each of these counties. 6

43. Mention the zones in which each of the following continents is situated: (a) South America, (b) Europe. (c) Which zone is most densely populated? 5

44. Give the title of the ruler in each of the following countries: (a) Turkey, (b) Germany, (c) Japan. 3

45. In what states would you travel in going by a convenient railway route from New York city to St. Louis? 8

46. Through what waters, including rivers, bays, straits, etc., would a vessel sail in going from Philadelphia to St. Petersburg? 10

47. Where are the following canals and what waters do they connect: (a) Suez, (b) Champlain, (c) Welland? 9

48. Name four countries, not including the British Isles, that are subject to the British government. 4

49. Name and locate four principal seaports of Asia and mention one important export from each of these places. 8

50. Arrange in the order of their latitude four leading cities of the British Isles. 8

51. Where and what are the following: (a) Montauk, (b) Everest, (c) Corsica, (d) Christiania, (e) Marmora? 10

52. Where and what is each of the following: (a) Westminster Abbey, (b) St. Peter's, (c) Notre Dame, (d) the Alhambra? 8

53. Where is each of the following: (a) Yosemite valley, (b) Ausable chasm, (c) Mammoth cave. 6

V. March 14, 1893

54. In the statement "the axis of the earth is inclined $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees toward its orbit," what is meant (a) by axis? what (b) by orbit? (c) What effect does this inclination have on the climate of the temperate zone? 10

55. Mention three geographic conditions that make the Mississippi valley a good farming section. 9

56. A ship is in south latitude 20 deg. and east

longitude 75 deg. reckoning from Greenwich; in what ocean is she? 3

57. Explain the necessity for irrigation in so many of the western states. 4

58. Describe the most direct waterway from London to Calcutta. 10

59. Name three points of interest in connection with any *three* of the following cities: (a) London, (b) Paris, (c) Rome, (d) New York, (e) Chicago. 9

60. (a) What season is it now in Buenos Ayres? (b) Give reasons for your answer. 6

61. Describe the Sandwich Islands as to their position, climate and productions, character of population and approximate distance from the United States. 10

62. Copy and fill out the following form:

	Approximate population	Form of government	Capital City
England			
France			
Germany			
Italy			

12

63. Name and locate five noted capes near commercial routes in the old or new world. 5

64. Name three nations that have peninsular homes. 3

65. Locate each of the following and tell for what

it is noted: (a) Mauritius, (b) Juan Fernandez, (c) St. Helena. 9

66. Where and what is each of the following: (a) Yosemite valley, (b) Sandy Hook, (c) Hamburg, (d) Thames, (e) Ausable chasm? 10

VI. June 13, 1893

67. Copy the outline map printed on the opposite page and

(a) Write in their proper places the names of any 10 political divisions: 10

(b) Trace any *two* of the following rivers, designating by name each river and the body of water into which it flows: (a) Volga, (b) Danube, (c) Po, (d) Rhine, (e) Seine, (f) Rhone. 6

(c) Designate the location of *five* of the following cities: (g) Christiania, (h) Budapest, (i) Dublin, (k) Marseilles, (l) Edinburgh, (m) Geneva, (n) Hamburg, (o) Moscow, (p) Florence, (q) Madrid. 10

68. Locate the following islands: (a) New Zealand, (b) Hawaii, (c) Azores. 6

69. What is the approximate population of the United States? 2

70. Arrange the following in the order of their distance from the equator: St. Petersburg, Philadelphia, London, Rome. 4

71. Mention three convenient routes by which a person could go from New York city to the Columbian exposition. 6

72. Name four bodies of water to which the rivers of New York state are tributary and mention a river which flows into each. 8

73. Make a sketch of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers and locate with name *six* of the following places: (a) Fort Edward, (b) Newburg, (c) Utica, (d) Cohoes, (e) Kingston, (f) Amsterdam, (g) West Point, (h) Poughkeepsie, (i) Little Falls, (k) Peekskill. 10

74. Give the approximate (a) size and (b) population of New York state. 4

75. In what county is each of the following cities: (a) Rochester, (b) Brooklyn, (c) New York, (d) Buffalo? 8

76. Mention a port to which a vessel would be likely to go for a cargo of (a) coffee and spices; (b) tea and silk; (c) rice and cotton. 6

77. With what article of export would a vessel be likely to load at (a) Hawaii? (b) Buenos Ayres? (c) Cairo? 6

78. Name the bodies of water that would be traversed and the general directions that would be taken by a vessel starting from San Francisco, and proceeding successively to the Sandwich Islands, Sydney, Bombay and London. 14

VII. August 16, 1893

79. Draw a map of the western hemisphere showing the contents and the position of the equator, tropics and polar circles.

80. Name the capitals of the following states and

tell upon what body of water each of these capitals is situated: (a) Massachusetts, (b) California, (c) Tennessee, (d) Pennsylvania, (e) Missouri.

81. What lands are separated by the following: (a) Florida strait, (b) Dardanelles, (c) Strait of Bab el Mandeb, (d) Strait of Juan de Fuca, (e) St. George's Channel?

82. Name the counties on the southern boundary of New York from Lake Erie to the Hudson river.

83. Name in order of size the largest five cities of New York and give their location.

84. Describe the course by which the waters of Seneca lake would reach the Atlantic ocean.

85. Draw an outline map of New York state and represent on this map with name (a) *two* mountain ranges and (b) *three* rivers.

86. Name, in order from its mouth northward, five important tributaries to the Mississippi river from the west.

87. Where are the following islands and by what bodies of water are they surrounded: (a) Cyprus, (b) Madagascar, (c) Nantucket, (d) Bermudas, (e) Iceland?

88. Where are the following and to what larger body of water is each most directly tributary: (a) Adriatic sea, (b) Sea of Azof, (c) Arabian sea, (d) Georgian bay, (e) James bay?

89. Name in order the bodies of water through which you would pass in a voyage from Athens to London.

90. Locate the following cities: (a) Calcutta, (b)

Marseilles, (c) Yokohama, (d) Rio Janeiro, (e) Cairo.

91. Locate the following mountain ranges: (a) Pyrenees, (b) Appenines, (c) Atlas, (d) Sierra Nevada, (e) Ural.

92. There is a mountain range in Europe from which rivers flow into the (a) North sea, (b) Mediterranean sea, (c) Adriatic sea, and (d) Black sea; what is the mountain range, and what are the rivers?

93. Sketch the Hudson river and locate with name all the cities of the state on its banks.

VIII. *September 26, 1893*

94-6. Draw an outline map of New York state and on it locate

(a) five cities

(b) five lakes

(c) five rivers.

97. Define (a) latitude, (b) longitude. What is the latitude (c) of the Arctic circle? (d) of the tropic of Cancer? (e) of the north pole?

98. Make a sketch of the Mississippi river and of three of its branches. Name these branches.

99. Arrange the following in order of population: United States, France, Russia, Italy, Spain.

100. Locate *any five* of the following: (a) Nova Scotia, (b) Vancouvers Island, (c) Hudson Bay, (d) Vera Cruz, (e) Mount Etna, (f) Sardinia, (g) Lisbon, (h) Constantinople.

101. State *three* proofs that the earth is spheric in shape.

102. Name five countries of South America and give one important product of each.

103. In what direction is each of the following places from Washington: (a) Havana, (b) Albany, (c) San Francisco, (d) Rio Janeiro, (e) London?

104. Describe each of the following rivers by telling where it rises, in what direction, through what countries and into what body of water it flows: (a) Rhine, (b) Danube, (c) Ganges, (d) Nile, (e) Yukon.

105. State approximately the time required to go (a) by rail from New York to Chicago, (b) by rail from New York to San Francisco, (c) by steamer from New York to Liverpool.

106. Give reasons which justify the title *Empire State* as applied to New York.

107. Mention *two* places which produce extensively (a) cotton, (b) tobacco, (c) coffee, (d) tea, (e) sugar.

108. Mention *one* locality which mines in large quantities (a) iron, (b) lead, (c) copper, (d) silver, (e) gold.

IX. November 28, 1893.

109. Draw an outline map of New York state of sufficient size to fill an entire page.

110. Locate on the above map any 10 cities, writing the name of each.

111. Designate on the above map *five* rivers, writing the name of each.

112. Name in order the states bordering on the Atlantic.

113. Mention *five* seaports in Europe to which steamers leaving New York sail regularly.

114. When it is 12 o'clock noon by standard time in New York city, what time is it (a) at Chicago? What (b) at San Francisco?

115. (a) Where is Nicaragua? (b) What is its form of government? (c) What large body of water does it contain? (d) Why is it specially important at this time?

116. Describe the (a) climate, (b) character of people and (c) principal productions of Mexico.

117. (a) Describe briefly the government of British America. (b) Name *three* of its political divisions and give *one* important product of each.

118. (a) Where are the Aleutian islands? (b) To what nation do they belong? (c) What importance attaches to them?

119. Mention *one* important export from each of the following countries: (a) Brazil, (b) Argentine Republic, (c) Turkey, (d) Italy, (e) Spain, (f) Switzerland, (g) Norway, (h) Russia, (i) China, (k) Japan.

120. Name the states you would pass through in going by a convenient railway route from New York to San Francisco.

121. Name in order the bodies of water you would traverse in going by steamer from Philadelphia to any port on the Black sea.

122. Where and what is each of the following: (a) Venice, (b) St. Elias, (c) Java, (d) Iceland, (e) Calcutta?

123. Which of the grand divisions has (a) the greatest population? Which, (b) the greatest area?

X. *January 23, 1894*

124. Define (a) *latitude*, (b) *longitude*, (c) *prime meridian*, (d) *parallel of latitude*, (e) *climate*.

125. Make a diagram showing the zones into which the earth's surface is divided, the width in degrees and the name of each zone, and the names of the bounding lines.

126. What would be the width of each zone if the inclination of the earth's axis were increased 10 degrees?

127-8. Make a sketch of the Mississippi river and five of its principal branches, showing state lines and locations of five cities situated on the river. [Give names in all cases.]

129. Name in order of size the five largest cities in New York state, and give the county in which each is located.

130. Name and locate five places in New York state which are noteworthy on account of incidents of the revolution which occurred in or near them.

131. State approximately the time required to go (a) by regular passenger train from New York to Buffalo, (b) from New York to Chicago, (c) from New York to San Francisco; by regular steamer (d) from New York to Liverpool, (e) from New York to Rio Janeiro.

132. What and where are the following: (a) Orinoco, (b) Amazon, (c) St. Elias, (d) Yosemite,

(*e*) Yucatan, (*f*) Crete, (*g*) Caucasus, (*h*) Crimea, (*i*) Palos, (*k*) Vesuvius?

133. Compare the climate of the state of Washington with that of the state of Maine and account for the difference.

134. Describe two different water routes from Chicago to Liverpool, giving the names of the bodies of water passed over in each.

135. Give the location of each of the following places and state one important fact concerning each: (*a*) St. Augustine, (*b*) Lexington, (*c*) Athens, (*d*) Calcutta, (*e*) Peking.

136. Describe (*a*) three rivers and (*b*) two mountain chains in Asia.

137. Name and locate five provinces in Africa. To what European government does each belong?

138. Mention one leading product of each of the following: (*a*) Brazil, (*b*) Sweden, (*c*) Italy, (*d*) Sumatra, (*e*) Cuba, (*f*) Persia, (*g*) China, (*h*) Hawaii, (*i*) Australia, (*k*) Central Africa.

XI. March 13, 1894

139. State two proofs of the rotundity of the earth.

140. (*a*) Give the principal causes of the change of seasons. (*b*) What season is it now in Brazil?

141. By what course does the drainage from each of the following counties reach the ocean: (*a*) Steuben, (*b*) Wayne, (*c*) Fulton, (*d*) Livingston, (*e*) Sullivan?

142. Arrange in order of size the five largest cities of New York.

143. Locate the following counties of New York

state: (a) Tompkins, (b) Warren, (c) Rockland, (d) Otsego, (e) Orleans.

144. Name the states bounded in part by the Ohio river, and give the capital of each.

145. Describe (a) three rivers and (b) two lakes situated west of the Rocky mountains.

146. Name the four largest islands of the West Indies. To what government is each subject?

147-8. Draw an outline map of South America, giving (1) the location by name of 10 political divisions; (2) a sketch of the (a) Orinoco, (b) Amazon and (c) La Plata rivers; (3) the location of (d) Rio Janeiro, (e) Bogota, (f) Buenos Ayres, (g) Mt. Chimborazo, (h) Mt. Cotopaxi.

149. Name in order the bodies of water a ship would traverse in going from St. Petersburg to Constantinople.

150. Describe five important rivers of Europe and name one important city situated on each of these rivers.

151. Describe British India as to government, native population, climate, productions.

152. What and where is each of the following: (a) Madagascar, (b) Hoang Ho, (c) Melbourne, (d) Bosphorus, (e) Titicaca?

153. Describe the eastern coast line of Asia, naming the principal projections and indentations.

XII. June 12, 1894

154. Define (a) zone, (b) equator, (c) sound, (d) peninsula, (e) cape.

155. (a) What season is it now in the Argentine republic? (b) Why?

156-8. Draw a map of the Great Lakes and the river connecting them with the ocean. Locate with name one important city on each of four of these lakes.

159. State approximately the distance (a) from New York to Buffalo, (b) from New York to San Francisco, (c) from New York to Washington, (d) from Albany to Buffalo.

160. Give the location of each of the following places and tell why each is noteworthy: (a) Syracuse, (b) Sacketts Harbor, (c) Ithaca, (d) White Plains, (e) West Point.

161. What and where are the following: (a) Danube, (b) Don, (c) Moscow, (d) St. Elias, (e) Saranac?

162. Name and describe (a) three rivers and (b) two mountain ranges of Europe.

163. Where are (a) bananas produced extensively? (b) figs? (c) raisins? (d) peaches? (e) spices?

164. Name five rivers of the United States which flow into the Atlantic ocean, and give the location of the mouth of each.

165. Name the states that would be traversed in going in a direct line from Richmond to San Francisco.

166. When is (a) the longest day and when (b) the shortest in this hemisphere? (c) When are day and night of equal length? (d) Answer the same questions with regard to the southern hemisphere.

167. Describe one important river (*a*) of Africa, one (*b*) of Asia.

168. Describe British America as to (*a*) soil, (*b*) climate, (*c*) productions and (*d*) character of population.

XIII. September 25, 1894

169. Illustrate by diagram the meaning of each of the following terms: (*a*) *island*, (*b*) *cape*, (*c*) *bay*, (*d*) *peninsula*, (*e*) *isthmus*.

170. Explain the change of seasons. Illustrate by diagrams.

171. Name the grand divisions of land in order of size.

172. Arrange the following in order of latitude, beginning with the most northerly: (*a*) Gibraltar, (*b*) Rio Janeiro, (*c*) St. Petersburg, (*d*) London, (*e*) Washington.

173-4. Write a short description of the surface, climate, productions, commerce and government of *one* of the following countries: (*a*) Brazil, (*b*) Mexico, (*c*) Norway, (*d*) Italy, (*e*) Turkey.

175. Name one river and one city on that river in each of the following countries: (*a*) Scotland, (*b*) France, (*c*) Egypt, (*d*) China, (*e*) Spain.

176. Mention the principal geographic reasons for the great growth of New York city.

177. (*a*) What is meant by *standard time*? (*b*) When it is 12 o'clock noon by standard time at New York, what time is it at San Francisco?

178. What is the approximate distance from New York to each of the following points: (*a*) Buffalo,

(b) Chicago, (c) San Francisco, (d) Washington, (e) Liverpool?

179-80. Write a description of the surface of New York state.

181. Name in order five important indentations of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

182. State approximately the area and the population of (a) New York state and of (b) the United States.

183. Name in order the bodies of water traversed in going from Chicago to Havre by water.

XIV. November 27, 1894

184. Define or illustrate by a drawing *each* of the following: (a) *cape*, (b) *peninsula*, (c) *bay*, (d) *lake*, (e) *strait*.

185. Give *two* proofs of the rotundity of the earth.

186. Name in order of size *five* of the largest cities of New York state and give the location of each.

187. Give in order the different bodies of water on which one would sail in going from Chicago to the Atlantic ocean.

188. What causes the change of seasons?

189. Give the location and the reason for the importance of each of *five* of the following: (a) Waterloo, (b) Constantinople, (c) Cherry Valley, (d) Valley Forge, (e) Bunker Hill, (f) Corea, (g) London, (h) Gettysburg, (i) West Point.

190. (a) What is *standard time*? (b) What time is *standard* in New York state? (c) What in Chicago?

191. (a) Give the location of *each* of the tropics and of each of the polar circles. (b) Why is each located where it is?

192. Name in order the states of the United States which border on the Atlantic.

193. Arrange the following cities in order of latitude, putting the most northerly one first: San Francisco, London, Yokohama, New Orleans, Venice.

194. Describe (a) the Welland canal, (b) the Erie canal. Mention the bodies of water connected by each.

In questions 195-6, 197-8 write a description of one country in each group chosen, touching on (1) position on the earth, (2) capital and two principal cities, (3) chief mountains and rivers, (4) vegetable and mineral productions, (5) manufactures and commerce.

195-6. (a) Australia, (b) Egypt, (c) Brazil, (d) China.

197-8. (a) United States, (b) France, (c) Spain, (d) Japan.

XV. January 22, 1895

199. Define or illustrate by a drawing *each* of the following terms: (a) bay, (b) cape, (c) peninsula, (d) strait, (e) isthmus.

200. Give the names and the latitudes of the bounding lines of *each* of the five zones.

201. Name and locate lakes wholly in New York state whose waters find their way to the ocean as follows: (a) *two* through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, (b)

one through the Gulf of Mexico, (*c*) *one* through Chesapeake Bay, (*d*) *one* through New York bay.

202. Locate *each* of the following places and state why each is noteworthy: (*a*) Ticonderoga, (*b*) Oriskany, (*c*) Clinton, (*d*) Fredonia, (*e*) Saratoga.

203. In what direction from Berlin is *each* of the following places: (*a*) Hamburg, (*b*) Cologne, (*c*) Paris, (*d*) London, (*e*) St. Petersburg?

204. Name *three* important canals in New York state and give the approximate length, the general direction and the terminal points of each.

205. Give the location of *each* of the following places and state *one* important fact connected with each: (*a*) Black Hills, (*b*) Yosemite, (*c*) Great Salt lake, (*d*) Everglades, (*e*) Adirondack park.

206. Where is the great wheat producing section of the United States? State facts regarding its surface, its climate, and its facilities for transportation.

207. State approximately the distance (*a*) from New Orleans to Duluth; (*b*) from New York to San Francisco; (*c*) from New York to Buffalo; (*d*) from New York to Plattsburg; (*e*) from New York to Liverpool.

208. Name and locate *five* countries of South America and mention *one* important product of each.

209. Where and what are the following: (*a*) Bahamas, (*b*) West Indies, (*c*) Rio Grande, (*d*) Sardinia, (*e*) Pyrenees?

210. Name in order of size *five* of the largest countries of continental Europe and give the capital of each.

211-12. Give a brief account of the location, extent, climate, productions, and people of Japan.

213. Describe (a) *three* rivers and (b) *two* lakes of Africa.

XVI. March 12, 1895

214. Define or illustrate by a drawing *each* of the following terms: (a) *archipelago*, (b) *promontory*, (c) *gulf*, (d) *meridian*, (e) *tropics*.

215. (a) What is the greatest latitude a place can have? (b) the greatest longitude? (c) Name *three* places whose latitude you know and give the latitude of each.

216. Explain why it is warmer in summer than in winter. Use drawing to illustrate.

217. Locate an important coal region in the United States and describe the process of mining coal.

218. When it is 12 o'clock noon standard time in New York, what is the standard time in San Francisco? Explain.

219. Draw an outline map of the United States. (Use an entire page.)

220. Designate (name and location) on the map required by question 219 *five* important rivers four of which are not in New York state.

221. Designate (name and location) the following on the map required by question 219: parallel of 40° north latitude, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia.

222. Give the location of *each* of the following: Peking, Calcutta, Savannah, Rio Janeiro, Melbourne.

223. Describe the Esquimaux as to dress, food,

occupation, dwellings (drawing preferred), and mode of transportation.

224. Make a-drawing of *one* of the following: palm tree, dwelling of a Swiss peasant, banana plant, Indian tent.

In questions 225-6, 227-8 write a description of one country in each group chosen, touching on (a) position on the earth, (b) capital and two principal cities, (c) chief mountains and rivers, (d) vegetable and mineral productions, (e) manufactures and commerce.

225-6. Mexico, Italy, Hindoostan, Persia.

227-8. Norway, Chili, Canada, Alaska, Lapland.

XVII. June 11, 1895

229. Define or illustrate by a drawing *each* of the following terms: *lake, mountain system, continent, gulf, cape.*

230. Explain the change of seasons, using a diagram to illustrate.

231. State *two* proofs that the earth is spheric in shape.

232. Name *five* cities of New York state not on the Hudson river. Name the county in which each of these cities is situated and give *one* important fact connected with each.

233. Mention the reasons for the great growth of (a) Buffalo, (b) Denver.

234. Name (a) *three* states in which coal is mined; (b) *two* that produce gold; (c) *two* that produce salt.

235. Describe a western prairie as to surface, vegetation and character of soil.

236. (a) What is *irrigation*? (b) Name *two* states in which it is extensively employed. (c) What are the advantages of agriculture with irrigation over agriculture without irrigation?

237. Name and locate *five* European cities. Mention *one* noteworthy fact connected with each.

238. Where is Nicaragua? Why is Nicaragua of special importance at the present time?

239. Name and locate (a) *three* important rivers and (b) *two* important cities of South America.

240. What and where is *each* of the following: (a) Chimborazo, (b) Porto Rico, (c) Hawaii, (d) Bosphorus, (e) Bab-el-Mandeb?

241. Describe conditions of climate and surface favorable to *one* of the following: grazing, wheat growing, rice growing.

In questions 242-3 write a description of one country touching on (a) position on the earth, (b) capital and two principal cities, (c) chief mountains and rivers, (d) vegetable and mineral productions, (e) manufactures and commerce.

242-3. Chili, Australia, Spain, British India.

XVIII. September 24, 1895

244. Define or illustrate by a drawing each of the following terms: (a) *bay*, (b) *island*, (c) *isthmus*, (d) *peninsula*, (e) *lake*.

245. Describe two motions of the earth; give one result of each.

246. Mention *one* natural feature which accounts in part for the growth of each of the following cities: (a) *New York*, (b) *Cohoes*, (c) *Rochester*, (d) *Buffalo*, (e) *Elmira*. Explain.

247. Describe one of the following as to location, surface, agricultural and manufactured products: (a) the Adirondack region, (b) the Mohawk valley, (c) the Genesee valley.

248. (a) Make a drawing of the system of state canals of New York state. (b) Of what advantage are these canals to the state?

249. Name and locate one important city in each of the New England states and give the reason why the city named is noteworthy.

250. Describe a water route by which one could travel from Binghamton, New York, to Richmond, Virginia.

251. Give the location of each of the following: (a) Great Salt lake, (b) Pike's Peak, (c) Yellowstone park, (d) Black hills, (e) Aleutian islands.

252. Describe a water route to Liverpool from Duluth on Lake Superior.

253. (a) In what zones is South America? (b) Describe *three* rivers of South America.

254. Name the *five* largest countries of Europe and give the capital of each.

255. Name *one* important river and *one* important city on that river in each of the following: (a) Russia, (b) France, (c) England, (d) Spain, (e) Italy.

256. Where and what is each of the following:

(a) Yokohama, (b) Korea, (c) Formosa, (d) Peking, (e) Hoang Ho?

In question 257-8 write a description of *one* country touching on (1) position on the earth, (2) capital and two principal cities, (3) chief mountains and rivers, (4) vegetables and mineral productions, (5) manufactures and commerce.

257-8. (a) Cuba, (b) Hindustan, (c) Brazil, (d) Norway, (e) Italy.

XIX. January 28, 1896

259. Make one drawing in which *all* of the following shall be illustrated: (a) lake, (b) river, (c) island, (d) peninsula, (e) hill.

260. Make a drawing of a hemisphere showing all the zones, with the width of each in degrees, and the location and names of the bounding circles.

261. Explain the change of seasons.

262. Compare the climate of the Pacific coast of North America with that of the Atlantic coast of North America. Give *one* reason for the difference.

263. Describe *one* railway route between New York and San Francisco, naming the principal cities through which it passes.

264. Give reasons why the Adirondack forest should be preserved.

265. Name in order the bodies of water that would be traversed in going by water from Chicago to London, England.

266. (a) Describe the Rocky Mountain system and (b) name *three* of its highest peaks.

267. Give the location of *each* of the following places and mention an historical event connected with each: (a) Ticonderoga, (b) White Plains, (c) Oriskany, (d) Gettysburg, (e) Yorktown.

268. Name (a) two counties of New York state that produce natural gas; (b) *two* that produce salt; (c) one that produces iron.

269. Name *five* important seaports of continental Europe and give the country in which each is located.

270. Describe (a) *two* rivers of Europe; (b) *two* rivers of Asia (c) *one* river of Africa.

271. Copy the following, filling the blank in each case with the name of a country answering to the condition:

Sugar is exported in large quantities from _____,
 coal from _____, silk from _____, wool from _____,
 mahogany from _____.

In questions 272-3 write a description of one of the countries named, touching on (1) position on the earth, (2) capital and two principal cities, (3) chief mountains and rivers, (4) vegetable and mineral productions, (5) manufactures and commerce.

272-3. (a) Mexico, (b) Austria, (c) Argentine Republic, (d) Italy.

XX. March 24, 1896

274-5. Make an outline map of some locality, showing (a) an island, (b) a cape, (c) a bay and (d) a river. Name each.

276. Name the five continents in (a) order of size, (b) order of population.

277. Compare the climate of an island in the ocean with the climate of that part of a continent in the same latitude. Account for the difference.

278. (a) Mention *two* of the principal grape producing sections of New York state. (b) What makes the climate of each of these sections favorable to this crop?

279. Mention (a) three important exports from the United States; (b) *two* important imports. Where is each of the articles named largely produced?

280. Describe the surface of New York state, mentioning the principal elevations and depressions.

281. Which has the greater altitude, (a) Oswego or Ithaca? (b) Buffalo or Rochester? (c) Whitehall or Quebec? Give a reason for your answer in each case.

282. Describe *two* of the following: (a) Niagara falls, (b) Yosemite valley, (c) cañon of the Colorado, (d) Mammoth cave, (e) Pike's peak.

283. If the axis of the earth were to become perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, what would be the effect on (a) relative length of day and night, (b) change of seasons?

284. Name (a) *two* republics and (b) *three* monarchies of Europe. Name and locate the capital of each.

285. Name and locate *five* important cities of the United States west of the Mississippi river.

286. Name in order the waters that would be traversed and the countries that would be passed in coasting from Hamburg, Germany, to Rome, Italy.

287-8. Write a description of *two* of the following countries, touching on (1) position on the earth, (2) capital and a principal city, (3) chief mountains and rivers, (4) vegetable and mineral productions, (5) commerce: (a) Alaska, (b) Venezuela, (c) British America, (d) Italy, (e) Corea.

XXI. June 16, 1896

289-90. Draw an outline map of New York state, and on it designate, giving name and location, (a) *two* lakes lying wholly in the state, (b) *three* rivers, (c) *five* important cities.

291. Mention (a) *three* important mineral products of New York state, giving locality where each is found, (b) *two* leading agricultural products that are largely exported.

292. State approximately (a) the circumference of the earth (b) the diameter of the earth, (c) the difference between the equatorial diameter and the polar diameter.

293. Explain the change of seasons, using a diagram.

294. Describe (a) *two* rivers of North America flowing into the Pacific; (b) *two* flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, (c) *one* flowing into Hudson bay.

295. Give the shortest approximate time required to go from New York to (a) San Francisco, (b) Havana, (c) Bermuda, (d) Buffalo, (e) Liverpool.

296. Name *five* countries of South America and describe *one* of them, touching on position, climate, surface, and productions.

297. Name the countries comprising the island of Great Britain. Describe briefly *one* of these countries.

298. Describe (a) *two* important peninsulas and (b) *three* important rivers of Europe.

299. Name (a) *two* empires, (b) *two* republics and (c) *one* kingdom of Europe. Give the capital of each.

300. Describe *one* country of Asia touching on location, principal mountains and rivers, chief products.

301. Name and locate *five* countries of Africa. Write a description of *one* of these countries.

302. Give the location of *five* of the following and mention *one* important fact connected with each one located: (a) Waterloo, (b) Paris, (c) Edinburgh, (d) Athens, (e) Nile, (f) Alps, (g) Bosphorus, (h) Gibraltar, (i) Transvaal.

303. Name in order the bodies of water that would be traversed in going from New Orleans to Liverpool.

XXII. September 22, 1896

304. Draw an outline map of the United States, using an entire page.

305. Designate on the map drawn in answer to question 1, (a) *two* ranges of mountains, (b) *two* important peninsulas, (c) *two* cities on the Atlantic and *two* on the Pacific coast, (d) *three* important lakes not on the boundary.

306. Describe "standard time." When it is 12 o'clock, noon, at Chicago by standard time, what is the

standard time at (a) Denver, (b) San Francisco, (c) Boston?

307. Mention the *two* principal motions of the earth. State the length of time in which *each* is performed and give *one* result of each.

308. A vessel starts from a point in 10 deg. longitude west from Greenwich and sails in a westerly direction till it has covered 200 deg.; in what longitude is it then?

309. What season is it now in the Argentine Republic? Show why this is so.

310. Name in order the bodies of water you would traverse in going by water from Duluth to Constantinople.

311. Name the principal political divisions of British North America and mention *one* city in each division.

312. Give the name and location of *one* range of mountains in *each* of the following: (a) Russia, (b) Scandinavian peninsula, (c) Scotland, (d) Africa, (e) Mexico.

313. Give location and state some other fact concerning *each* of the following: (a) Jamaica, (b) Hebrides, (c) Transvaal, (d) Corea, (e) Calcutta.

314. Name and locate *five* places in the United States, noteworthy on account of events in the war of the rebellion.

315. Name and locate *five* places in the state of New York, noteworthy on account of events in the war of the revolution.

316. Describe *one* common route of travel between

New York and Buffalo, naming in order the cities on that route.

317-18. Write a description of *two* of the following countries, touching on (1) position on the earth, (2) *two* important cities, (3) chief mountains and rivers, (4) vegetable and mineral productions, (5) commerce: (a) Australia, (b) England, (c) Peru, (d) Alaska, (e) Egypt.

XXIII. *January 26, 1897*

319. Make drawings to illustrate *each* of the following: (a) isthmus, (b) strait, (c) peninsula, (d) cape, (e) bay.

320. Draw an outline map of the county in which you live, and indicate the bounding counties by name.

321. Describe *two* of the following: (a) Niagara Falls, (b) Au Sable chasm, (c) the Palisades, (d) Brooklyn bridge, (e) Lake George.

322. Describe the New York state system of canals.

323. State facts that entitle New York to be called the *Empire state*.

324. Name (a) *two* states that lead in the production of cotton, (b) *two* that lead in the production of sugar cane, (c) *two* that are corn growing states, (d) *two* that are wheat growing states, (e) *two* that lead in the production of iron.

325. Give the location of *each* of the following places and state why each is noteworthy: (a) Bunker hill, (b) Lexington, (c) Yorktown, (d) Gettysburg, (e) Salt Lake City.

326. Mention some of the most important articles of freight that would probably be carried by a steamer going (a) from New York to Rio Janeiro, (b) from Rio Janeiro to New York.

327. Name in order from north to south the countries of South America bordering on the Pacific ocean.

328. Give the location of *each* of the following: (a) Philippine islands, (b) Azores, (c) Hawaii, (d) Cuba, (e) Corsica.

329. Describe the following rivers: (a) Tagus, (b) Loire, (c) Rhine, (d) Danube, (e) Elbe.

330. Describe *two* mountain ranges in Europe.

331. Name *three* important countries of Asia and give the capital of *each*.

332. Mention *three* races of men and *one* country inhabited by *each*.

333. Give the location of *three* of the following: (a) Pompeii, (b) Gibraltar, (c) St. Petersburg, (d) Thermopylae, (e) West Point. Mention an important fact concerning *each* of the three.

XXIV. March 23, 1897

334. Define (a) *latitude*, (b) *longitude*, (c) *parallel*, (d) *meridian*, (e) *equator*.

335. Show by a drawing the meaning of *each* of the following terms: (a) island, (b) bay, (c) peninsula, (d) cape, (e) strait.

336. Arrange the following in order of latitude, beginning with the most northerly: New Orleans, New York, St. Petersburg, Paris, Havana.

337. Draw an outline map of New York state exclusive of Long Island and Staten Island and on this map indicate approximately the part of the state that is drained into (a) the Mississippi, (b) the St. Lawrence, (c) the Hudson, (d) the Delaware and the Susquehanna.

338. Describe the *two* principal mountain regions of New York state. Mention distinctive features of *each* region.

339. (a) Describe *one* common commercial route between Boston and Chicago. (b) Mention *five* important cities through which this route passes.

340. Mention (a) *two* states of the union in which oranges are extensively cultivated; (b) *two* leading cotton producing states; (c) *two* states in which coal is mined; (d) *two* that produce cane sugar; (e) *two* leading silver producing states.

341. Where and what is *each* of the following: (a) St. Helena, (b) Yucatan, (c) Nicaragua, (d) Popocatepetl, (e) Orinoco?

342. Through what bodies of water would a vessel pass in sailing from San Francisco to Liverpool, touching at Hong Kong and Bombay?

343. Locate *each* of the following and mention *one* important fact concerning each: (a) Westminster abbey, (b) Mont Blanc, (c) Dead sea, (d) Athens, (e) Palos.

344. Mention a country in Europe that is in nearly the same latitude as New York state. Compare this country with New York state as to climate and productions.

345. (a) In what zones is Asia situated? (b) Name *two* countries of Asia that are in different zones.

346. Describe briefly *five* of the following: (a) Transvaal, (b) Madagascar, (c) Algeria, (d) Sahara, (e) Nile, (f) the Bermudas.

347-8. Write a description of *two* of the following, touching on (1) position on the earth, (2) capital and a principal city, (3) chief mountains and rivers, (4) vegetable and mineral productions, (5) commerce: (a) British India, (b) Brazil, (c) Serbia, (d) Alaska.

XXV. June 15, 1897

349. Make an outline map of the county in which you live, and show on it the location of the county seat and of the principal railways. Show also the principal physical features such as important streams, lakes, mountains.

350. Write brief descriptions of *two* of the following: (a) Hudson valley, (b) Susquehanna valley, (c) Genesee valley, (d) Adirondack region, (e) Catskill region.

351. Give the location of *each* of the following and state *one* important fact connected with each: (a) Schenectady, (b) Kingston, (c) Poughkeepsie, (d) Rochester, (e) Oswego.

352. Mention in order of importance *five* seaports on the eastern coast of the United States, and give the state in which each is located.

353-4. Make a drawing of the Mississippi river

with *five* of its principal branches. Show the states lying on each bank of this river.

355. Mention the states of the Union bordering on the Pacific ocean. Give the capital of each and state *one* important product of each.

356-7. Make an outline map showing the southern portion of Florida and at least *three* principal islands of the West Indies. Draw on this map the tropic of Cancer.

358. Describe the three principal river systems of South America. (Use drawing if preferred.)

359. Compare the climate of southern Sweden with that of northern Labrador in nearly the same latitude. Account for the difference.

360. Describe the change of seasons, using diagram.

361. Describe *three* of the following: (a) Corea, (b) Sumatra, (c) Tokio, (d) Siam, (e) Ceylon.

362. Write a description of Australia, touching on soil, climate, products, government, aborigines, peculiar animals.

363. Describe *three* of the following: (a) Athens, (b) Constantinople, (c) Crete, (d) Cape Town, (e) the Nile.

XXVI. September 28, 1897

364. Show by diagram the boundaries of the several zones.

365. Directly over what line on the earth's surface is the sun at (a) the vernal equinox, (b) the summer solstice, (c) the autumnal equinox, (d) the winter

solstice? At what date is the sun in each position mentioned?

366. Mention and describe *one* example of *each* of the following: (a) cape, (b) peninsula, (c) bay, (d) island, (e) isthmus.

367. Describe (a) *two* ranges of mountains and (b) *three* rivers in New York state.

368. Mention (a) *two* places in New York state where iron ore is found, (b) *two* places where limestone is extensively quarried, (c) *two* places where natural gas is found.

369. Describe *three* of the following: (a) Garden of the Gods, (b) Red River cañon, (c) Yellowstone park, (d) Pike's peak, (e) delta of the Mississippi.

370. Describe the following rivers by stating where each rises, the direction in which it flows, and the place where it empties: (a) Platte, (b) Ohio, (c) Yukon, (d) Columbia, (e) Delaware.

371. Mention *one* of the most important products of *each* of the following states: (a) Maine, (b) Louisiana, (c) Florida, (d) Illinois, (e) Pennsylvania.

372. Mention in order the countries that would be passed in sailing along the east coast of South America from Panama to Cape Horn.

373. Mention (a) *three* articles exported in large quantities from South America, (b) *two* from Cuba.

374. Describe the Sandwich Islands, touching on location, climate, principal products, character of population.

375. Mention *five* of the most important colonies

of the British empire and give *one* reason for the importance of *each*.

376. What and where is *each* of the following: (a) Peking, (b) Nile, (c) Hindustan, (d) Congo, (e) Vesuvius?

377-8. Write a description of *one* of the following countries, touching on (1) position on the earth, (2) capital and principal city, (3) chief mountains and rivers, (4) vegetable and mineral productions, (5) character of people: (a) Sweden, (b) Alaska, (c) Turkey.

XVII. January 25, 1898

379. Show by a drawing the meaning of *each* of the following: (a) lake, (b) isthmus, (c) strait, (d) cape, (e) peninsula.

380. (a) Describe by aid of a drawing the appearance of a vessel coming in from sea. (b) What conclusion is reached as a result of this appearance?

381. Make an outline map of North America, using an entire page.

382. Indicate on the outline map of North America the boundary between (a) British America and the United States, (b) the United States and Mexico. Show the lakes or streams that form any part of these boundaries and give their names.

383. Describe *one* common route of travel between New York and Chicago, giving the names of 10 cities on this route.

384. Give the name and location in New York state of a lake (a) whose waters reach the Missis-

sippi, (b) whose waters reach the St. Lawrence, (c) whose waters reach the Susquehanna.

385. Give the name and location in New York state of (a) *one* county whose surface is mountainous, (b) *one* county whose surface is comparatively level, (c) *one* mountain peak.

386. Fill the following blanks with names of counties in New York state: Hop growing is a leading industry in _____ county, wheat raising in _____ county, dairying in _____ county, grape culture in _____ county, iron mining in _____ county.

387. Mention 10 states of the Union due west from Baltimore.

388. Fill the following blanks with the names of states of the Union: _____ leads in the production of sugar, _____ is one of the leading cotton producing states, _____ is a leading corn producing state, _____ is a leading wheat producing state, cotton is extensively manufactured in _____.

389. (a) Within what zones is South America included? (b) Mention *one* country of South America wholly in each of these zones.

390. Describe *each* of the following: (a) Pyrenees mountains, (b) Danube river, (c) Black sea, (d) Sicily, (e) Bosphorus.

391. Mention (a) *three* peninsulas in the southern part of Asia, (b) *two* seas west of Asia.

392. Where is *each* of the following: (a) Port Said, (b) Congo Free State, (c) Liberia, (d) Morocco, (e) Madagascar?

393. (a) In what zones is Australia situated? (b)

What season is it now in South Australia? (c) Give a reason for your answer.

XXVIII. March 25, 1898

394. Show by an outline map the boundaries of New York state. [Use an entire page.]

395. Designate on the map drawn in answer to question 394 (a) *one* range of mountains, (b) *one* river, (c) Cayuga, Saranac and Otsego lakes, (d) Elmira, Geneva, Ithaca, Poughkeepsie.

396. Give the width in degrees of each zone and the location and names of the bounding circles.

397. Account for the location and growth of *each* of the following cities: (a) New Orleans, (b) Duluth, (c) St. Paul, (d) Louisville, (e) Seattle.

398. Describe *two* routes by which the commerce of the great lakes reaches the Atlantic ocean.

399. (a) How was standard time established? (b) What meridians are the standards for different parts of this country? When it is 10 a. m. at Boston by standard time what is the standard time at (c) New Orleans, (d) San Francisco, (e) Cheyenne?

400. Give the name and location of each of *five* South American republics, and mention *one* city in each republic.

401. Mention *two* important exports of (a) Norway, (b) Russia, (c) Portugal, (d) Austria-Hungary, (e) Italy.

402. Mention in order the bodies of water a vessel would traverse in going from Liverpool to Constantinople.

403. Mention *four* leading products of China. State how the climate of China compares with that of the United States.

404. (a) Give the location of the Malay archipelago and (b) describe *one* of its important islands.

405. Give the location of the following: (a) Nile river, (b) Port Said, (c) Liberia, (d) St. Helena, (e) Lake Chad. State *one* other fact of interest in connection with each.

406. Describe the Hawaiian islands, touching on location, surface, principal products, form of government, character of population.

407. State *two* general directions of the drainage of Europe and describe *two* rivers that flow in each direction.

408. Write about 50 words on the climate, commerce and government of Australia.

XXIX. June 14, 1898

409. Show by a drawing or otherwise the meaning of *each* of the following terms: (a) bay, (b) promontory, (c) confluence of rivers, (d) peninsula, (e) island.

410. (a) Mention the five zones into which the earth's surface is divided and the circles that bound each zone. (b) Give in degrees the width of each zone.

411. What season is it now in Australia? Explain.

412. Describe New York state, touching on (a) its position on the earth, (b) its extent, (c) its prin-

principal mountains, (*d*) its level portions, (*e*) its principal river basins.

413. Trace the course of the waters from *two* of the following to the ocean: (*a*) Chautauqua lake, (*b*) Seneca lake, (*c*) Otsego lake.

414. Mention a point of interest connected with *each* of the following: (*a*) Ithaca, (*b*) Oswego, (*c*) Saratoga, (*d*) Gloversville, (*e*) Albany, (*f*) Poughkeepsie, (*g*) Buffalo, (*h*) Ticonderoga, (*i*) White Plains, (*k*) West Point.

415. Show by an outline sketch the location with reference to the United States of (*a*) the Bermuda islands, (*b*) the Bahama islands, (*c*) Key West, (*d*) Cuba, (*e*) Hayti. Give the name in each case.

416. Mention (*a*) *three* states that lie in the corn belt of the United States, (*b*) *two* states that lie in the wheat belt, (*c*) *three* states that export large quantities of timber, (*d*) *two* important fruit producing states.

417. Mention and describe *one* railway route between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

418. Give the source and the general direction of *each* of the following rivers: (*a*) Yukon, (*b*) Connecticut, (*c*) Tennessee, (*d*) Platte, (*e*) Columbia.

419. (*a*) Describe the common route across the isthmus of Panama. (*b*) To whom does this isthmus belong?

420. Give the location of *each* of the following and *one* important fact concerning each: (*a*) London, (*b*) Edinburgh, (*c*) Manchester, (*d*) Dublin, (*e*) Liverpool.

421. Where and what is *each* of the following: (a) Sardinia, (b) Vesuvius, (c) Lapland, (d) Caucasus, (e) Moscow?

422-3. Write a description of *two* of the following countries, touching on (1) position on the earth, (2) *two* important cities, (3) chief mountains and rivers, (4) vegetable and mineral productions, (5) commerce: (a) China, (b) Congo Free State, (c) Spain.

XXX. September 27, 1898

424. Draw an outline map of New York state and trace thereon *two* main railway routes between New York and Buffalo.

425. On the map drawn in answer to question 424, show the location and names of *five* cities situated on *each* of the routes designated.

426. Mention *five* leading articles manufactured in New York state, giving the name of *one* city of the state notable for the manufacture of each article.

427. Mention the parallels of latitude and the meridians of longitude by which the United States is bounded.

428. State a point of interest concerning *each* of the following: (a) Chicago, (b) Duluth, (c) New Orleans, (d) Minneapolis, (e) Saratoga.

429. Mention in order, from east to west, the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Mention the leading production of *each* of these states.

430. Describe *two* of the following: (a) Yellowstone national park, (b) Boston, (c) Cuba, (d) Connecticut river.

431. Account for the greatness of Pittsburg as a manufacturing center.

432. State in order the waters through which a steamer would pass in going from Duluth to Montreal.

433. Compare the Yukon river with the Mississippi river with reference to (a) length, (b) navigability, (c) volume of water carried to the sea.

434. Describe the Klondike region with reference to (a) climate, (b) mining.

435. Mention *five* leading agricultural productions of South America. What fact do these productions indicate with reference to climate?

436. Give the location of *each* of the following and state some other fact concerning each: (a) Glasgow, (b) Strait of Gibraltar, (c) Venice, (d) Philippine islands, (e) Birmingham.

437. Write a description of *one* of the following, touching on (1) position on the earth, (2) climate, (3) principal city, (4) government, (5) leading exports: (a) France, (b) Russia, (c) Mexico.

438. Compare Spain and Florida as to (a) size, (b) latitude, (c) surface, (d) climate, (e) inhabitants.

XXXI. *January 24, 1899*

439. What is (a) *latitude*, (b) *longitude*? What use is made of (c) latitude and (d) longitude?

440. Do all places in the same latitude have the same climate? Give reasons. Mention illustrations in the United States.

441. Mention *one* European city noted for the manufacture and exportation of *each* of the following: (a) glassware, (b) fine porcelain, (c) cutlery, (d) silk, (e) cotton cloth, (f) lace, (g) watches, (h) linen goods, (i) iron steamships, (k) hardware.

442. Mention and describe a common railway route between Buffalo and Washington, and give the names and location of *three* cities on this route.

443. Arrange the following names of lakes in the order of elevation of surface: (a) Onondaga, (b) Cayuga, (c) Seneca, (d) Keuka, (e) Champlain. On what facts is your judgment based?

444. Write a short description of *one* of the following: (a) Howe's cave, (b) salt in New York state, (c) Au Sable chasm, (d) Hudson river, (e) Niagara falls.

445. Mention an important fact connected with *each* of the following places and give the location of each place: (a) Valley Forge, (b) Gibraltar, (c) Mecca, (d) Colorado Springs, (e) Quebec.

446. Make an outline map showing the four principal West India islands and the peninsula of Florida. Give the name in each case.

447. Give the form of government of each of *five* of the following: (a) Brazil, (b) Italy, (c) Japan, (d) Denmark, (e) Russia, (f) Persia, (g) Switzerland.

448. Mention *two* important articles that would be found in the cargo of a vessel sailing (a) from New York to Rio Janeiro, (b) from Rio Janeiro to New York.

449. Write a description of the Philippine islands, touching briefly on (*a*) location, (*b*) climate, (*c*) productions, (*d*) principal city, (*e*) character of people.

450. Mention (*a*) *four* colonies belonging to Great Britain; *two* colonies belonging to *each* of the following: (*b*) France, (*c*) Netherlands, (*d*) Denmark.

451. Give the location of *each* of the following: (*a*) Hindustan, (*b*) Armenia, (*c*) Congo river, (*d*) Madagascar, (*e*) Finland.

452. Mention in order the waters that would be traversed by a vessel in sailing from the Black sea to Canton, China.

453. Mention *three* races of men and give the name of *one* nation, illustrating each race.

XXXII. *March 28, 1899*

454. Show by drawing or otherwise the meaning of *each* of the following: (*a*) coast, (*b*) cape, (*c*) archipelago, (*d*) delta, (*e*) river system.

455. Mention (*a*) *three* proofs of the rotundity of the earth, (*b*) *two* causes of the change of seasons.

456. Write a description of some county in this state, giving the name of the county, and touching on (*a*) position in the state, (*b*) extent, (*c*) physical features, (*d*) chief industries, (*e*) name and location of county seat.

457. Account for the location and growth of *each* of the following cities: (*a*) St. Louis, (*b*) Tacoma, (*c*) Buffalo, (*d*) Savannah, (*e*) Chicago.

458. Mention in order the bodies of water a vessel

would traverse in going from Manila to New York by the shortest route.

459. Describe *two* important rivers of South America.

460. Give *five* instances in which a body of water or a mountain chain forms a part of the boundary between two European countries.

461. Mention (*a*) *three* articles likely to be exported from London (England) to Sydney (Australia); (*b*) *two* articles likely to be exported from Sydney (Australia) to London (England).

462. Mention and describe a common railway route between New York city and Montreal. Give the names and location of *three* cities or places of historic interest on this route.

463. Give the location in New York state of *five* of the following: (*a*) an arsenal, (*b*) a navy yard, (*c*) a college for women, (*d*) extensive salt works, (*e*) a state prison, (*f*) a state normal school, (*g*) a state reformatory.

464. Give *two* leading exports of *five* of the following: (*a*) Japan, (*b*) British India, (*c*) Persia, (*d*) Siberia, (*e*) Sumatra, (*f*) Java, (*g*) Ceylon.

465. State a point of interest connected with *each* of the following European cities: (*a*) Odessa, (*b*) Florence, (*c*) Havre, (*d*) Madrid, (*e*) Constantinople, (*f*) Antwerp, (*g*) Hamburg, (*h*) Cracow, (*i*) Christiania, (*k*) Belfast.

466. Describe *two* of the following: (*a*) Zambesi river, (*b*) Atlas mountains, (*c*) Albert Nyanza, (*d*) Johannesburg.

467. Connect *each* of the following with the name of a state of the Union producing it in large quantities: (a) gold, (b) silver, (c) copper, (d) lead, (e) coal, (f) lumber, (g) sugar, (h) pork, (i) cotton, (k) tobacco.

468. Give the location of *each* of the following groups of islands: (a) Canary, (b) Channel, (c) Aleutian, (d) Falkland, (e) Balearic. State *one* other fact concerning each group.

. XXXIII. June 13, 1899

469-70. Show by a diagram the relative position of the sun and earth (a) March 21, (b) June 21, (c) Sept. 21, (d) Dec. 21.

471. Give illustrations to show that places in the same latitude do not always have the same climate. Explain.

472-3. Draw an outline map of New York state, using a half page, and on it trace the course of the (a) Hudson river, (b) the Mohawk river, (c) the Genesee river, (d) the Seneca river; show the location of (e) Elmira, (f) Poughkeepsie, (g) Saratoga, (h) Binghamton, (i) Whitehall, (k) Chautauqua lake. Give the name in each case.

474. Give the location of *five* of the following and state *one* important fact connected with each one selected: (a) Chesapeake bay, (b) Cape Cod, (c) Mount Washington, (d) Duluth, (e) Denver, (f) Pike's peak, (g) Yellowstone national park, (h) Great Salt lake, (i) Dawson city.

475. Mention (a) *three* products of British Amer-

ica that are exported in large quantities to the United States; (b) *three* products of the United States that are exported in large quantities to British America.

476. Describe *three* important rivers of South America, stating where each rises, the direction in which it flows, the territory which it traverses, the body of water into which it flows.

477. Connect *each* of the following with the name of a South American country producing and exporting it in large quantities: (a) pepper, (b) guano, (c) tallow, (d) copper, (e) cocoa, (f) niter, (g) coffee, (h) ornamental woods, (i) dyewoods, (k) silver.

478. A coasting-vessel sails from St. Petersburg to Gibraltar, keeping the mainland on the left. Mention in order the waters it will traverse and the countries it will pass.

479. Give the location of *each* of the following and mention *one* important fact connected with each: (a) Corsica, (b) Mont Blanc, (c) Vesuvius, (d) Athens, (e) Caspian sea.

480. Mention *three* European powers that have extensive possessions in Africa. Give the location of the principal possessions of *each* of these powers.

481. Describe *two* of the following: (a) Ganges river, (b) Indus river, (c) Calcutta, (d) Armenia, (e) Ceylon, (f) Siam.

482-3. Write a description of the Philippine islands, touching on the following topics: number of islands, area, population, character and occupations of the people, products exported.

XXXIV. *September 26, 1899*

484. Define (a) *axis of the earth*, (b) *poles*, (c) *revolution of the earth*, (d) *rotation of the earth*, (e) *equator*.

485. What is the greatest latitude a place can have? Explain by a diagram.

486. Describe *each* of the following: (a) isthmus of Panama, (b) strait of Magellan, (c) gulf of California, (d) peninsula of Yucatan, (e) Vancouver island.

487. Mention and describe *five* rivers of New York state.

488. Mention (a) *two* lakes wholly in New York state whose waters reach the St. Lawrence; (b) *one* whose waters reach the Susquehanna; (c) *one* whose waters reach the Hudson; (d) *one* whose waters reach the Mississippi.

489. Describe (a) the Catskill mountains, (b) the Adirondack mountains. (c) Mention the highest peak of the Adirondacks, and (d) give its altitude.

490. Mention *five* important rivers of the United States that in part form state boundaries, and give in each case the names of the states so bounded.

491. Mention *three* localities in the United States where extensive forests still exist, and state the kind of trees abundant in each locality.

492. Describe the climate of South America, touching on variations of temperature in different parts, change of seasons, rainfall and prevailing winds.

493. Give the location of *each* of the following: (a) Belfast, (b) Dublin, (c) Birmingham, (d) Edinburgh, (e) St. George's channel, (f) Thames, (g) Land's End, (h) Shetland islands, (i) Firth of Forth, (k) Ben-Nevis.

494. Give in order the names of the waters that would be traversed in going from St. Petersburg to Paris.

495. Mention the countries of Europe bordering on the Black sea, and give the capital of each.

496. (a) Mention *three* of the Philippine islands. (b) Describe the climate of the Philippines.

497-8. Write on *one* of the following topics: (a) Yellowstone National park, (b) wheat raising in the United States, (c) Iceland.

XXXV. January 23, 1900

499. (a) What season is it now in Uruguay? (b) Explain, using diagram.

500. Define (a) *promontory*, (b) *isthmus*, (c) *peninsula*, (d) *delta*, (e) *divide*. Give an example of each, stating its name.

501. Mention *two* methods of describing the location of a place. Illustrate by giving, according to each method, the location of each of the following places: (a) Boston, (b) Albany, (c) Chicago, (d) New York.

502. Draw an outline map of New York state, using half a page.

503. On the outline map of New York state indicate the location of (a) West Point, (b) Plattsburg,

(c) Ithaca, (d) Catskill mountains, (e) Onondaga lake. Give the name in each case.

504. Describe *two* of the following: (a) Bering strait, (b) Columbia river, (c) strait of Mackinac, (d) Puerto Rico, (e) Delagoa bay.

505. Mention *five* states of South America, giving the capital and *one* leading product of each.

506. Mention (a) *two* bodies of water and (b) *three* political divisions of land in the eastern hemisphere that are in each case crossed by the tropic of Cancer.

507. Describe *two* of the following: (a) Shannon river, (b) Giant's causeway, (c) Cheviot hills, (d) The Wash, (e) strait of Dover.

508. Mention in order the countries of Europe bordering on the Mediterranean sea, and give the capital of each.

509. Give the name and location of each of *five* rivers that are on the boundary line of the United States.

510. Connect *each* of the following with the name of a state of the Union producing it in large quantities: (a) wheat, (b) corn, (c) rice, (d) beef, (e) salt, (f) marble, (g) iron, (h) zinc, (i) petroleum, (k) turpentine.

511. Give the location of *five* of the following and mention a point of interest connected with each one selected: (a) Cincinnati, (b) Norfolk, (c) Auburn, (d) Pittsburg, (e) New Haven, (f) New Orleans, (g) Salt Lake City, (h) San Francisco.

512. Describe *three* important rivers of Germany,

and give the name of *one* important city situated on each.

513. Mention in order the waters that would be traversed in going on a journey from London to Bombay.

XXXVI. *March 30, 1900*

514. Describe *two* motions of the earth, mentioning (a) length of time taken by each, (b) one result of each.

515. Give the (a) polar and the (b) equatorial diameters of the earth, (c) its circumference, (d) the proportion of land and water on its surface.

516. Fill the following blanks with names of counties in New York state: Iron ore is mined in _____ and _____ counties; dairying is a leading occupation in _____ and _____ counties; large quantities of grapes are raised in _____ and _____ counties; natural gas is found in _____ and _____ counties; salt is found in _____ and _____ counties.

517. Describe *three* of the following: (a) Genesee river, (b) Mohawk river, (c) Lake George, (d) Oneida lake, (e) the Palisades.

518. Mention in order the waters that would be traversed by a canal boat in going from Lake Ontario to New York city. Mention *four* cities along this route.

519. Draw a map of the Mississippi river with *three* of its principal branches, designating each by name.

520. (a) Define *standard time*. (b) State the dif-

ference between the standard time of New York city and that of San Francisco.

521. Mention and describe an ordinary railway route between New York city and Chicago. Give the names and the location of *three* cities or places of historic interest on this route.

522. Give the location of *each* of the following and describe *two* of them: (a) Mammoth cave, (b) Yosemite valley, (c) Martha's Vineyard, (d) Florida keys, (e) Golden Gate, (f) Thousand islands.

523. Mention (a) *two* important products of Brazil, (b) *two* important products of Chile, (c) *one* important product of Uruguay.

524. Mention (a) *two* republics, (b) *two* limited monarchies and (c) *one* absolute monarchy in Europe. Give the name and location of the capital of each.

525. State a point of interest connected with *each* of the following European cities: (a) Cork, (b) Glasgow, (c) Amsterdam, (d) Lyons, (e) Naples, (f) Bremen, (g) Budapest, (h) Geneva, (i) Moscow, (k) Stockholm.

526. Mention *three* European nations having possessions in Africa and give the name and location of *one* African possession of each.

527. What and where is *each* of the following: (a) Yangtse-Kiang, (b) Irkutsk, (c) Mecca, (d) Ceylon, (e) Yokohama?

528. Write about 50 words on *one* of the following topics: (a) Nile river, (b) islands of Oceania, (c) animals of the torrid zone.

XXXVII. June 12, 1900

529. Explain by use of a diagram the change of seasons.

530. (a) Make a diagram showing the division of the earth's surface into zones. (b) Indicate the width in degrees of each zone and (c) give the names of the circles bounding the zones.

531. Compare the climate of Florida with that of Montana and state *three* reasons for the difference.

532. Trace the course of the waters of *each* of the following to the sea: (a) Chautauqua lake, (b) Otsego lake, (c) Lake George.

533. Give the location of *each* of the following cities and state *one* noteworthy fact regarding each: (a) Poughkeepsie, (b) Gloversville, (c) Oswego, (d) Elmira, (e) Jamestown.

534. Describe a railway route between New York and Buffalo. Mention in order *five* cities and *three* rivers on this route.

535. Give the name and the location of the state sometimes popularly called (a) Green mountain state, (b) Keystone state, (c) Lone star state. State the reason for the popular name in each case.

536. Mention in order the states that would be seen in sailing along the coast from the bay of Fundy to the mouth of the Mississippi river.

537. Describe *three* of the following: (a) Sierra Nevada mountains, (b) Blue Ridge mountains, (c) Great Salt lake, (d) Columbia river, (e) Georgian bay, (f) Cape Cod.

538. What and where is *each* of the following: (a) Yukon, (b) Yucatan, (c) Baltic, (d) Rhone, (e) Korea?

539. Describe *three* of the following: (a) Mersey river, (b) Firth of Forth, (c) Jersey island, (d) Shannon river, (e) Land's End, (f) Grampian hills.

540. Mention *three* important articles that would probably be found in the cargo of a ship sailing from (a) New York to Montevideo, (b) Montevideo to New York.

541. Describe *three* of the following: (a) Kongo river, (b) Lake Victoria Nyanza, (c) Sumatra, (d) Tugela river, (e) Himalayas, (f) Azores.

542. Mention, with location, (a) *two* important rivers of China, (b) *one* important city of India, (c) *one* seaport of Germany, (d) *one* important range of mountains in Russia.

543. Write about 50 words on *one* of the following topics: (a) animals of the frigid zone, (b) Alleghany mountains, (c) irrigation, (d) climate and productions of Puerto Rico.

XXXVIII. * January 24, 1901

544. Draw an outline map of New York state, using one half a page.

545. On the map of New York state show (a) the Hudson river and the section drained by it, (b) the Oswego river and the section drained by it, (c) the location of Syracuse, Watertown, Troy, Jamestown.

546. Describe *one* of the following: (a) Adiron-

dack park, (b) Erie canal, (c) manufacture of salt in New York state.

547. Mention *two* states that bound (a) Florida on the north, (b) Kentucky on the east, (c) Minnesota on the west, (d) Nebraska on the south, (e) Idaho on the west.

548. Mention *two* leading industries of (a) Massachusetts, (b) Pennsylvania, (c) Louisiana, (d) Oregon, (e) Colorado.

549. Describe the climate of southern California as to (a) temperature, (b) prevailing winds, (c) rains. By what means has agriculture been made successful in this section?

550. State the locality in which *each* of the following is found wild, and mention *one* interesting fact regarding each: (a) beaver, (b) seal, (c) walrus, (d) grizzly bear, (e) moose.

551. (a) Mention *five* provinces included in the Dominion of Canada. (b) Compare the government of Canada with that of the United States.

552. (a) Why has Mexico so great a variety of vegetable products? Mention (b) *two* things a traveler would be likely to notice about the Mexican people.

553. Describe *two* of the following: (a) selvas, (b) pampas, (c) native Patagonians, (d) Fuegians.

554. Compare the Pacific slope of South America with the Atlantic slope of South America as to (a) extent, (b) climate.

555. (a) Mention in order the waters that would be traversed by a steamer in going from Liverpool to

Hong-Kong, (b) Mention *two* articles that would probably form part of her cargo.

556. Describe (a) the dikes of Holland, (b) the canals of Holland. State the main purpose of each.

557. Give the location of *each* of the following and mention *one* important fact concerning each: (a) Luzon, (b) Guam, (c) Kimberley, (d) Cape Town, (e) Peking.

558. Write an account of *one* of the following, touching on (1) location, (2) climate, (3) chief agricultural products, (4) kind of government, (5) character of people: (a) Hawaii, (b) Santo Domingo, (c) New Zealand.

XXXIX. March 28, 1901

559. (a) Explain why the difference in the length of day and night is greater in Labrador than in Florida. (b) Use diagram to illustrate.

560. (a) Give in degrees the width of the north temperate zone; (b) explain how this width depends on the inclination of the earth's axis.

561. When it is nine o'clock standard time at Albany, what is the standard time at (a) Chicago, (b) San Francisco? Explain.

562. Give the location of *each* of the following and mention *one* interesting fact concerning each: (a) Saranac lake, (b) West Point, (c) Brooklyn bridge, (d) Catskill mountains, (e) Mount Marcy.

563. (a) Describe a trip from the place where you live to the more distant of the two places, New York or Buffalo. (b) On what railway would you travel?

(c) About what length of time would the journey require? (d) Mention *three* cities on the route.

564. Give in order the names of the states bordering on the Great Lakes and mention by name the lake or lakes touched by each state.

565. (a) What are the levees of the Mississippi? (b) State the purpose of the levees and (c) explain why they are necessary.

566. Describe *one* of the following: (a) the production of raisins in California, (b) the salmon industry on the Columbia, (c) gold mining in Alaska.

567. (a) In what country is the llama found? Mention (b) *two* characteristics of this animal and (c) *two* uses that are made of it.

568. Starting from the isthmus of Panama, mention in order the countries of South America that would be passed in sailing around its entire coast line.

569. (a) Describe the route of the proposed Nicaragua canal. (b) Show why such a canal would be of great importance to the United States.

570. Mention an important article of export from (a) Russia, (b) Norway, (c) Greece, (d) Italy, (e) Switzerland.

571. Give the name and location of (a) *two* islands belonging to Denmark, (b) *two* islands belonging to Great Britain, (c) *one* island belonging to Holland.

572. Describe *one* of the following: (a) the religion of Turkey, (b) the dress of Persian women, (c) the castes of India.

573. Mention (a) *two* things that you would no-

tice if you were to visit a Japanese house, that you would not see in an American house. State (*b*) *two* differences between the Japanese and the Chinese.

XL. June 20, 1901

574. Give the location of (*a*) the tropic of Cancer, (*b*) the Arctic circle. Show, by aid of a diagram, why each is located where it is.

575. Mention the *two* motions of the earth and give the principal result of each.

576. Mention (*a*) *three* counties of New York state that are comparatively level, (*b*) *three* that are mountainous, (*c*) *three* in which natural gas is found, (*d*) *one* whose waters flow into the Mississippi.

577. (*a*) Give the name and the location of *one* Indian reservation in New York state. (*b*) Mention *three* characteristics of the American Indian.

578. Give approximately (*a*) the distance from New York to Plattsburg, (*b*) the distance from Albany to Buffalo, (*c*) the area of New York state, (*d*) the population of New York state, (*e*) the population of New York city.

579. Give the name and the location of a city noted for the manufacture of (*a*) flour, (*b*) shoes, (*c*) gloves, (*d*) collars and cuffs, (*e*) iron and steel.

580. Mention in order the states bordering on British America.

581. Describe *one* of the following: (*a*) rice-growing in Louisiana, (*b*) cotton-growing in Mississippi, (*c*) coal-mining in Pennsylvania.

582. Give the location of *each* of the following

and state *one* important fact regarding each: (a) Denver, (b) Santiago, (c) Santa Fé, (d) Quebec, (e) Lake Nicaragua.

583. Give, with names, the location in South America of the following: (a) *three* mountain peaks, (b) *one* lake, (c) *three* important rivers.

584. Mention in order the countries of Europe bordering on the Mediterranean sea, giving the form of government and the capital of each.

585. Give the name and location of each of *five* of the following: (a) a city in Great Britain noted for its ship-building, (b) a city in Germany noted for its manufacture of cannon, (c) a city in Italy noted for its canals, (d) a city in Russia noted as a grain market, (e) a city on the Rhine noted for its cathedral, (f) a city in Greece noted for its ruins of ancient architecture, (g) a city in Switzerland noted for its manufacture of watches.

586. (a) Mention a country in which the reindeer is found in large numbers. Give (b) two characteristics of the reindeer and (c) *two* uses that are made of it.

587-8. Describe *one* of the following, touching on (1) race, (2) houses, (3) dress, (4) occupations, (5) peculiar customs: native (a) Hawaiians, (b) Japanese, (c) Filipinos.

XLI. January 30, 1902

589. Draw in outline the Atlantic coast of the United States.

590. On the map drawn in answer to question 589 show the location of (a) Cape Cod, (b) Long

Island sound, (c) Delaware bay, (d) Cape Hatteras, (e) Rhode Island, (f) Georgia, (g) Delaware, (h) Connecticut, (i) South Carolina, (k) Virginia.

591. Mention (a) *one* county of New York well-known for its production of fruit, (b) *one* in which wheat-growing is an important industry, (c) *one* in which lumbering is carried on extensively, (d) *one* in which iron is mined, (e) *one* in which dairying is an important industry.

592. Mention *five* of the native wild animals of New York state and describe *one* of them, touching on (a) its home, (b) its food, (c) its habits of life, (d) its benefits or injuries to man.

593. Mention the largest *five* cities in New York state and give *one* important fact concerning each city mentioned.

594. Mention in order the states that would be seen on the west bank of the Mississippi in going from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico.

595. Mention *five* countries of South America and give with regard to each (a) location, (b) name and location of capital, (c) form of government.

596. Describe *three* of the following: (a) Columbia river, (b) Puget sound, (c) Pike's peak, (d) Sierra Nevada mountains.

597. Mention *five* important rivers of British America and describe *one* of them.

598. Describe *five* of the following: (a) Danube river, (b) Strait of Gibraltar, (c) Dardanelles, (d) Corsica, (e) Pyrenees mountains, (f) Gulf of Finland, (g) Volga river, (h) Sicily.

599. Describe the production of each of *three* of the following: (a) honey, (b) cocoanuts, (c) cork, (d) olive oil, (e) dates.

600. Describe *three* of the following: (a) Nile river, (b) African diamond fields, (c) Kongo river, (d) Madagascar, (e) the Transvaal.

601. Give the name and location of (a) *one* important river in Siberia, (b) *two* important cities in China, (c) *one* seaport of India, (d) *one* important island in the Indian ocean.

602. Describe a route from New York to Manila and state approximately the time required to make the trip.

603. Explain why the days are shorter in winter than in summer. [Use diagram.]

XLII. March 25, 1902

604. Make a diagram of a hemisphere and on it show *five* important circles. Indicate the name and the location of each circle shown.

605. State the effect of the rotation of the earth on the direction of the trade winds. Illustrate.

606. Compare the climate of Oswego county, New York, with that of Hamilton county in nearly the same latitude. Give *two* reasons for the difference.

607. Mention a noteworthy event connected with each of *five* of the following: (a) Saratoga, (b) Tarrytown, (c) Schenectady, (d) Batavia, (e) Oriskany, (f) Newburg, (g) White Plains.

608. Describe *one* of the following: (a) a trip from Oswego to Albany, (b) a trip from Binghamton to Buffalo. Mention the principal cities and

towns and the important natural features that would be seen on the trip.

609. Describe the Eskimos, touching on (a) houses, (b) dress, (c) food, (d) occupations.

610. Describe the climate of Central America as to temperature and rainfall. Give reasons for this condition.

611. Give the location of each of *five* of the following and *one* noteworthy fact concerning each one selected: (a) Annapolis, (b) Key West, (c) Gettysburg, (d) Seattle, (e) Galveston, (f) Pittsburg, (g) Salem.

612. Write brief descriptions of *two* of the following, mentioning place where produced and any interesting facts concerning growth and culture; (a) pineapples, (b) bananas, (c) peanuts, (d) rice.

613. Mention a boundary river between (a) Maryland and Virginia, (b) South Carolina and Georgia, (c) Nebraska and Iowa, (d) Washington and Oregon, (e) California and Arizona.

614. Mention (a) *three* countries of South America bordering on the Pacific ocean, (b) *two* bordering on the Atlantic ocean. Give the capital of each.

615. Mention an important seaport of (a) Ireland, (b) Spain, (c) India, (d) Australia, (e) South Africa.

616. Give the location of each of *five* of the following and *one* important fact concerning each one selected: (a) Interlaken, (b) Athens, (c) Kongo, (d) Madagascar, (e) Celebes, (f) New South Wales, (g) Honolulu.

617. Mention *three* of the native wild animals of Africa and describe *one* of them, touching on (*a*) place of abode, (*b*) food, (*c*) habits, (*d*) use or danger to man.

618. Mention (*a*) *two* important exports and (*b*) *one* important import of China. (*c*) State the kind of government in China.

XLIII. June 19, 1902

619. Define *each* of the following and give an example of each: (*a*) promontory, (*b*) isthmus, (*c*) river system, (*d*) strait.

620. State approximately (*a*) the circumference of the earth, (*b*) the diameter of the earth, (*c*) the difference between the polar and the equatorial diameter.

621. Mention a case where climate is affected by (*a*) an ocean current, (*b*) a neighboring range of mountains. Explain in each case.

622. Mention an important fact connected with *each* of the following places in New York state: (*a*) Kingston, (*b*) Geneva, (*c*) Utica, (*d*) Potsdam, (*e*) Cohoes.

623. Give the name and the location in New York state of (*a*) *two* lowland regions, (*b*) *two* highland regions and (*c*) *one* mountain peak.

624. Give the location in New York state of (*a*) a granite quarry, (*b*) a limestone quarry, (*c*) an iron mine, (*d*) a sugar factory, (*e*) a salt factory.

625. Mention *five* rivers on the boundary between the United States and British America and state the direction in which each flows.

626. Give the location of *each* of the following and mention *one* important fact concerning each: (a) Mount Washington, (b) the Golden Gate, (c) Baton Rouge, (d) Santa Fê, (e) Vicksburg.

627. Describe a railway route between Chicago and the Pacific coast. Mention all the states crossed by this route.

628. Mention *two* important lakes and *three* important rivers in British America and give the location of each.

629. Mention (a) *three* countries of South America wholly in the torrid zone, (b) *two* partly in the torrid zone and partly in the south temperate zone, (c) *one* wholly in the south temperate zone.

630. Mention in order the waters that would be traversed in going from London to St. Petersburg.

631. What and where is *each* of the following: (a) Luzon, (b) Novgorod, (c) Bosphorus, (d) Sardinia, (e) Loire?

632. What season of the year is it at Melbourne at Christmas? Explain.

633. Mention *two* animals that furnish the principal supply of ivory and state where each is found.

Regents Questions in Geography

Classified

NOTE.—The first number refers to the question most fully answered in the Key.

Later Regents Questions Classified

NOTE—All definitions are given together, under DEFINITIONS.

Adriatic, 88 a, 92 b.

AFRICA, 137, 32 d, 138 k, 312, 346, 405, 480, 526, 600, 615 e.

animals, 617; Cape Town, 363 d, 557 d, 615; countries, 137, 301; Delagoa bay, 504 e; diamond fields, 600 b; Johannesburg, 466 d; Kimberley, 557 c.

lakes, 213 b, 466 c; Chad, 405 e; Victoria Nyanza 541 b.

Liberia, 392 c; 405 c; Mauritius, 8 a, 65 a.

mountains, 312 d; Atlas, 91 c, 466 b.

provinces, 137, 480, 526.

rivers, 1, 37, 167 a, 213 a, 270 c; Congo, 213 b, 376 d, 451 c, 541 a, 600 c, 616 c; Zambesi, 466 a.

St. Helena, 65 c, 341 a, 405 d; Sahara, 346 d.

See also Algiers, Congo Free State, Egypt, Madagascar, Morocco, Transvaal, Tunis, Turkey in Asia.

ALASKA, 227 d, 287 a, 317 d, 347 d, 377 b, 566 c.

Aleutian islands, 118, 251 e, 468 c; Bering strait, 504 a; Dawson city, 474 e; Klondike, 434; Mt. St. Elias, 122 b, 132 c, 161 d, 266; Yukon, 104 e, 370 c, 418 a, 433, 538 a.

ALGIERS, 346 c, 137 b.

animals, 528, 543 a, 550, 567, 592, 617, 633.

ARABIA, Bab el Mandeb, 81 c, 240 e; Mecca, 16 a, 445 c, 527 c.

Arabian sea, 88 c.

area, 123, 171, 276 a.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 272 c, 119 b, 155 a, 296, 477 c.

Buenos Ayres, 60, 77 b, 147 f; Falkland islands, 468 d; Rio de la Plata, 239 a, 147; seasons, 309.

ARMENIA, 481 d, 451 b.

ASIA, 33, 49, 136, 153, 270, 331, 391 a.

countries, 300, 331, 345 b; rivers, 136 a, 167 b, 270 b.

See also Arabia, Armenia, Ceylon, China, Corea, Cyprus, India, Japan, Persia, Siam.

Atlantic, 164, 187, 192, 398, 614 b.

AUSTRALIA, 195 a, 38 a, 138 i, 242, 317 a, 362, 393, 408, 461, 615 d.

Melbourne, 152 d, 222, 632; New South Wales, 616 f; Sydney, 19 d, 78, 461.

AUSTRIA, 272 b, 1 f, 401 d, 474.

Buda Pesth, 525 g, 67; Danube, 104 b, 1 l, 67, 92 d, 161 a, 329 d, 389, 390 b 598 a; Vienna, 1 r, 37 b.

axis, 54, 170, 283.

Azof sea, 390 c, 88 b.

Bahamas, 209 a, 415 b.

Baltic sea, 538 c.

bananas, 612 b, 224.

BELGIUM, Antwerp, 465 f; Waterloo, 189 a, 302 a.

Bermudas, 346 f, 87 d, 295 c, 415 a.

Black sea, 390 c, 92 d, 121, 452, 494.

boundaries, 382, 460, 490, 509.

BRAZIL, 195 c, 5 f, 32 a, 119 a, 138 a, 140 b, 173 a,
195, 257 c, 296, 326, 347 b, 447 a, 477 g, 523 a;
Amazon, 31 d, 132 b.

Rio Janeiro, 195 c, 16 c, 37 d, 90 d, 103 d, 131 e,
147 d, 222, 326, 448, 172 b.

BRITISH AMERICA, 117, 168, 287 c, 311, 375, 382,
475, 628.

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Fundy, bay, of, 536; Georgian bay, 537 e, 88 d;
Greenland, 32 b; Hudson bay, 100 c, 294 c; James
bay, 88 e; Montreal, 432, 462; lakes, 628; Nova
Scotia, 100 a; Quebec, 445 e, 281 c, 582 d.

rivers, 597, 628; St. Lawrence, 156, 201 a, 337 b,
384 b.

Vancouver's island, 486 e, 100 b.

British empire, 48, 375.

isles, 50.

CAPE COLONY, 363 d, 557 c, d, 615.

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capitals, 37, 210, 254, 355.

Caspian, 479 e.

CENTRAL AMERICA, 610.

See also Nicaragua, Panama.

CEYLON, 361 e, 464 g, 481 e, 527 d, 601.

CHILI, 227 b, 242, 296, 523 b.

Juan Fernandez, 8 b, 65 b; Santiago, 582 b; Valpa-
raiso, 26 d.

CHINA, 195 d, 119 i, 138 g, 300, 403, 422 a, 542,
555, 573, 601, 618 b.

Canton, 452; Formosa, 256 c; Hong Kong, 342,

- 555; Peking, 135 e, 37 e, 222, 256 d, 376 a, 557 e;
products, 36, 403.
rivers, 542 a; Hoang-Ho, 136, 152 b, 256 e; Yangtse-
Kiang, 136, 527 a.
cities, 90, 263, 462.
climate, 124 e, 54 c, 435, 440, 492, 549, 610, 620.
comparisons, 133, 262, 277, 344, 359, 438, 471, 531,
606.
cocoanuts, 699 b.
coffee, 76 a, 107 c.
COLOMBIA, Bogota, 147 e; colonies, 450, 48 a.
CONGO FREE STATE, 422 b, 392 b, 402.
continents, 276, 277.
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COREA, 287 e, 189 f, 256 b, 300, 313 d, 361 a, 538 e.
cork, 599 c.
cotton, 76 c, 107 a, 441 e.
CRETE, 132 f, 363 c.
CUBA, 257 a, 18 c, 38 b, 138 e, 328 d, 373, 415 d, 430
c; Havana, 103 a, 295 b, 336.
CYPRUS, 87 a.
dates, 599 e.
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axis, 23, 54, 484.
bay, 259 d, 169, 184, 199, 244, 274, 319, 335, 366, 409.
cape, 259 d, 154, 169, 184, 199, 229, 274, 319, 335,
366, 379, 454.
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coast, 459 d, 454
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island, 259 *d*, 169, 244, 274, 335, 366, 409.

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335, 366, 379, 409, 500.

polar circles, 23, 79, 97, 191, 574, 604.

poles, 23, 97, 484.

promontory, 259 *d*, 214, 409, 500, 619.

revolution of the earth, 23, 484, 575.

river, 259 *b*, 274.

river system, 259 *b*, 454, 619.

rotation of the earth, 23, 484, 575, 605.

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strait, 259 *d*, 184, 319, 335, 379, 619.

tropics, 23, 79, 97, 191, 199, 214, 356, 574.

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distances, 159, 178.

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ECUADOR, Chimborazo, 240, 147 g; Cotopaxi, 147 h.

EGYPT, 317 e, 137 a, 175 c, 195 b, 301; Cairo, 317 e,
37 a, 77 c, 90 e.

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Port Said, 392 a, 405 b; Suez, 7 a, 47.

ENGLAND, 317 b, 5 d, 62, 255 c, 297, 511.

Birmingham, 436 e, 493 c; Channel islands, 468 b,
539 c; Cheviot hills, 507 c; Dover strait, 507 e;
exports, 461, 555 b; Land's End, 493 d, 539 e.

Liverpool, 420 e, 1 o; journeys, 105 c, 131 d, 134,
178 b, 207 e, 295 e, 303, 342, 402, 555.

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REGENTS QUESTIONS
IN
ELEMENTARY ENGLISH

1895-1904

BEING ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THE SUBJECT GIVEN DURING THE
YEARS NAMED IN EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE RE-
GENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

PREPARED BY

C. W. BARDEEN

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PREFACE

Since 1882 no regents questions in grammar have been published in this series, because it was felt that the questions for seventeen years gave sufficient indication of the work required. Within the past fifteen years however, the questions in Elementary English have been so different from the old questions in grammar that it seems desirable a new series should be prepared in that division of the subject. The period chosen is the decade from 1895 to 1904, and the 522 questions in Elementary English given by the regents during that period are here given by examinations.

It will be noted that the character of the questions has changed from time to time. From the 1st to the 23d examination there are constant questions on stems, derivations, etc., with considerable synonym work. These suddenly disappear, and from the 24th examination on there is much definition work, as in No. 357.

The subjects of essays at the end of each examination are taken from the following books: Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" (i-iii); "Tanglewood Tales" (iv-viii), and "Grandfather's Chair" (ix-xv); Burrough's "Birds and Bees" and "A Hunting of the Deer" (xiii-xxiii); and Longfellow's "Evangeline" (xvii-xxxvi). There are a few outside subjects, as in 119, 179, 239, 299.

There are many letters: 7, 25, 41, 55, 72, 84, 108, 140, 154, 170, 198, 207, 228, 244, 318, 348, 378, 393, 405, 430,

451, 465, 496, 511; besides those requiring polite forms, 162, 175, 190, 216, 251, 259, 274, 288, 304, 335, 364, 421; and business forms, 223, 238, 518. No. 123 calls for answers to advertisements.

That so much constructive work is demanded will be generally approved, and the questions will set many teachers as well as pupils to thinking.

Aug. 1, 1905.

THE REGENTS QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH

1895 — 1904

I. January 23, 1895

1. Fill the following blanks correctly with will or shall:

(a) — we have time to see her?

If you (b) — call for me I (c) — be glad to go.

(d) — there be time for it?

He tells me that he (e) — be ten years old to-morrow.

Fill the following blanks correctly with would or should:

I (f) — write to him if I knew his address.

(g) — you be surprised to hear this?

Though I (h) — die for it I (i) — not deny it.

He did better than I (k) — have done.

2. Write correct sentences containing the comparative of (a) good, (b) little, (c) much, (d) bad, the superlative of (e) inner, (f) gay, (g) thoughtless; the possessive singular of (h) thou; the possessive plural of (i) I and (k) she.

3. Give the principal parts of (a) fly, (b) eat, (c) choose, (d) swear, (e) smite.

4. Write sentences containing (a) a verb in the imperative mode, (b) a verb in the passive voice, (c)

a transitive verb, (*d*) an intransitive verb, (*e*) a present participle.

5. Write the plural of (*a*) life, (*b*) mouse, (*c*) negro, (*d*) money, (*e*) thesis; the feminine of (*f*) czar, (*g*) bachelor, (*h*) earl, (*i*) duke, (*k*) hero.

6. Give the meaning of each of the following abbreviations: (*a*) M. D., (*b*) do, (*c*) Esq., (*d*) Messrs, (*e*) Ph. D., (*f*) Va., (*g*) P. O., (*h*) P. S., (*i*) ult., (*k*) Anon.

7. Write a brief letter to a friend, asking him to lend you a certain book and telling him why you desire it. Pay particular attention to heading, introduction, and conclusion. Write the proper superscription of the envelope.

8. Form a word from each of the following stems: (*a*) migr, (*b*) srib, (*c*) mater, (*d*) ag, (*e*) voc. Write sentences in which each of these words is properly used.

9. From what stem is each of the following words formed: (*a*) conjunction, (*b*) collect, (*c*) brevity, (*d*) gradation, (*e*) position? Give the meaning of each stem.

10. Write (*a*) a compound interrogative sentence, (*b*) a complex sentence containing an adjective clause, (*c*) an exclamatory sentence, (*d*) a sentence containing an infinitive phrase, (*e*) a sentence containing a collective noun.

11. Classify the following sentences as to use and as to form, and analyze each by diagram or otherwise:

a Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.

b They never fail who die

In a great cause.

c Shall the enemy of our souls entice us and shall we not manfully resist?

12. Give the case and government of each noun in the following sentence: The brave (*a*) man who had been his (*b*) country's (*c*) leader in past (*d*) dangers did not now desert his (*e*) post.

13. Correct the errors in the following sentences: (*a*) There is no two of them exactly alike, (*b*) Fourteen multiplied by four equals to what? (*c*) She don't know what to do, (*d*) Who was he talking to? (*e*) He hasn't gone and ain't likely to go, (*f*) You have got no right to do it, (*g*) I read it slow enough for any one to follow, (*h*) It seems that Jane and her went home together, (*i*) It is I that is to blame, (*k*) Who was the girl standing between you and I?

14-15. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics (taken from Hawthorne's "Wonder book"), paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, paragraphing, grammatic construction and proper use of words: "The golden touch"; "The Gorgon's head".

II. *March 13, 1895*

16. Define (*a*) phrase, (*b*) clause. Name (*c*) three kinds of phrases and (*d*) three kinds of clauses and write sentences containing an example of each.

17. Write the possessive plural of (*a*) fly, (*b*)

child, (c) father-in-law, (d) Miss Brown; the feminine of (e) duke, (f) lion, (g) drake, (h) manservant, (i) tiger, (k) executor.

18. Give the case and government of each noun in the following sentence: (a) America's brave (b) soldiers still defended the (c) flag which was the (d) pride of every loyal (e) heart.

19. Correct the errors in the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

a You should take two cupsful of flour and one of sugar.

b There are three Helen's in school.

c Neither you or I are in the wrong.

d He came very near getting his head broke.

e He saw a man whom he believed was the accused.

20. Tell from what stem each of the following is formed and give the meaning of each stem: (a) abbreviate, (b) compassion, (c) loquacious, (d) vocation, (e) capture.

21. Give the principal parts of (a) break, (b) freeze, (c) write, (d) rise, (e) shake.

22. (a) Write sentences in which *that* is used as three different parts of speech; (b) tell the part of speech in each case. Write sentences in which *whom* is used (c) as an interrogative pronoun, (d) as a relative pronoun.

23. Decline (a) fox, (b) he. Compare (c) far, (d) much, (e) liberal.

24. Define (a) proper noun, (b) numeral adjective, (c) personal pronoun, (d) transitive verb, (e)

adverb of time. Write sentences illustrating each.

25. Write a brief letter to a friend asking him (or her) to visit you and proposing some amusements or excursion which will make the visit pleasant. Pay special attention to the form, punctuation and wording of the letter.

26. Classify the following sentences as to use and as to form and analyze each by diagram or otherwise:

- a* When Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war.
- b* Cleanness of body was ever deemed to proceed from a due reverence to God.
- c* Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.

27. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

- a* John and I was there last Monday.
- b* Perhaps it was not her that you saw at the fair.
- c* The children had sang several hymns before we went home.
- d* He or I are certain to be there to-morrow.
- e* Will I be allowed to keep the book?

28. Give the part of speech and syntax of each of the lettered words in the following sentences:

- (*a*) Very (*b*) few people are good economists of(*c*) their fortunes.

He (*d*) came (*e*) before the exercises were over.

29-30. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics (taken from Haw-

thorne's "Wonder book"), paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, paragraphing, grammatic construction and proper use of words: "The old man of the sea"; "Hercules and Atlas".

III. June 12, 1895

31. Analyze by diagram or otherwise:

a They never fail who die

In a great cause.

b Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird.

32. Write the feminine of (*a*) abbot, (*b*) earl, (*c*) administrator; the plural of (*d*) leaf, (*e*) fly, (*f*) phenomenon; the possessive case singular of (*g*) boy, (*h*) James; the possessive case plural of (*i*) hero, (*k*) beau.

33. Fill the blanks in the following with the proper forms of lie or lay:

a I ——— down at night and sleep soundly.

b The dog has ——— there two hours.

c He ——— the book on the table and went out.

d He ——— down to rest as soon as the sun went down.

e ——— the book on the table.

Fill the blanks in the following with the proper forms of sit or set:

f John is ——— cabbage plants.

g Who ——— the table last night?

h John and Paul now ——— on the front seat.

i He ——— down under a tree and read the story.

k The hen is ——— on fourteen eggs.

34. Give the principal parts of (*a*) shake, (*b*) fall, (*c*) strike, (*d*) steal, (*e*) break.

35. Classify the following sentences as to use and as to form:

a Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just.

b Who is here so rude, that would not be a Roman?

c Unfurl to the free air of heaven the banner of liberty.

d O that I had wings like a dove!

e Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people.

36. Give the part of speech of each word in the following sentence: Fear not, ye are of more value than many sparrows.

37. Write sentences containing (*a*) an adverbial clause, (*b*) a participial phrase, (*c*) a noun clause used as a subject, (*d*) a verb in the passive voice, (*e*) an adjective clause.

38. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

a There is a horse and a cow in the field.

b A more worthier man you can not find.

c He died very sudden I am told.

d If any one will go let them say so.

e Surely he can not have ate as much as that.

39. Define (*a*) relative pronoun, (*b*) proper noun, (*c*) transitive verb, (*d*) collective noun, (*e*) interrog-

ative pronoun. Write sentences illustrating each and underscore the illustrative words.

40. Form a word from each of the following stems: (a) capt, (b) liber, (c) voc, (d) plic, (e) phil. Write sentences in which the words given are correctly used.

41. Write a brief letter to a cousin proposing an excursion to some place that you think will be of interest. Pay particular attention to the form, arrangement and punctuation of this letter.

42. Give the case and government of each noun in the following sentence: The mellow light of sunset made the city's lofty towers shine so that you would have said that they were burnished gold.

43. Decline (a) who, (b) he, (c) man. Compare (d) much, (e) little.

44-45. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics (taken from Hawthorne's "Wonder book"), paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction and proper use of words: "Medusa"; "King Midas".

IV. September 25, 1895

46. Classify the following sentences as to use and as to form and analyze each by diagram or otherwise:

a How can a man who is not true to himself be true to a friend?

b If we are looking for opportunities to do good, we shall find them on every side.

47. Give the feminine of (a) earl, (b) actor, (c)

bachelor, (*d*) stag, (*e*) arbiter; the plural of (*f*) oasis, (*g*) solo, (*h*) alley, (*i*) buffalo, (*k*) mercy.

48. Write (*a*) a complete sentence containing both an adjective clause and an adverb clause; (*b*) a sentence containing a noun clause used as the subject; (*c*) a sentence containing an infinitive phrase; (*d*) a compound declarative sentence; (*e*) a sentence containing an interrogative pronoun.

49. Give the principal parts of (*a*) slay, (*b*) take, (*c*) fling, (*d*) smite, (*e*) wear.

50. Give the case and government of each noun in the following sentence: He is the true (*a*) man who can keep his (*b*) honor unsullied amid all the (*c*) temptations which (*d*) life's varied (*e*) circumstances offer.

51. Form a word from each of the following stems and give sentences in which each word is properly used: (*a*) alt, (*b*) numer, (*c*) scrib, (*d*) mult, (*e*) tact.

52. Give the stem and suffix by which each of the following words is formed and the meaning of both stem and suffix: (*a*) pendent, (*b*) portable, (*c*) captor, (*d*) junction, (*e*) frangible.

53. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

a You overdone your part in the comedy.

b He don't tell who were there.

c It laid there on the grass all night.

d He said you and me could go.

e Most every one goes by the new road.

54. (*a*) Give two nouns which have no singular,

two nouns which have no plural. Form the possessive plural of (*b*) mouse, (*c*) king, (*d*) hero, and use each plural in an appropriate sentence.

55. Write a brief letter to a friend inviting him (or her) to pay you a visit and proposing some amusement or excursion which will make the visit pleasant. Pay special attention to the form, punctuation and wording of the letter.

56. Define (*a*) proper noun, (*b*) numeral adjective (*c*) relative pronoun, (*d*) personal pronoun, (*e*) transitive verb. Write sentences illustrating each and underscore the illustrative words.

57. Give the part of speech and syntax of each italicized word in the following sentences:

True hearts are (*a*) more (*b*) than coronets.

(*c*) All (*d*) his promises (*e*) have been broken.

58. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

a I never did so poor in examination before.

b Who have they for teacher there now?

c Some one has lost their book.

d He took Nellie and I to ride last evening.

e Hain't you been home since I saw you?

59-60. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics (taken from Hawthorne's "Tanglewood tales"), paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction and proper use of words: "Circe's Palace"; "The Minotaur".

V. January 29, 1896

61. Write (*a*) a complex interrogative sentence, (*b*) a sentence containing a substantive (noun) clause, (*c*) an exclamatory sentence, (*d*) a sentence containing a verb in the passive voice, (*e*) a sentence containing what used as a relative pronoun.

62. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentences:

a Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue.

b Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise.

63. Write sentences containing the feminine form of (*a*) uncle (*b*) hero, (*c*) widower, (*d*) duke; the masculine form of (*e*) lass, (*f*) witch, (*g*) actress; the plural of (*h*) loaf, (*i*) valley, (*k*) potato.

64. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

a Poverty or misfortune have been his lot.

b When will I find you at home?

c He don't intend to return before night.

d They that honor me I will honor.

e This trick is very easy done.

65. Give the case and government of each noun in the following sentence: The (*a*) man who is a true (*b*) lover of (*c*) virtue will always obey (*d*) duty's sternest (*e*) decree.

66. Give the principal parts of (*a*) bring, (*b*) creep, (*c*) sink, (*d*) write, (*e*) take.

67. Form words from the stems (*a*) cad, (*b*) due,

(*c*) frang, (*d*) mult, (*e*) scrib, and write sentences in which these words are properly used.

68. Give the prefix and the stem from which each of the following words is formed, and the meaning of both prefix and stem: (*a*) concede, (*b*) suspend, (*c*) object, (*d*) postpone, (*e*) perspire.

69. Classify the following sentences as to form and as to use:

a Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

b Faithful are the wounds of a friend; but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.

c Where are the brave who once upheld this flag?

d Eat thou not the bread of him that hath an evil eye.

e How wonderful is Death,
Death, and his brother Sleep!

70. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each lettered word in the following sentences:

The (*a*) harvest (*b*) truly is plenteous, but the laborers are (*c*) few.

This taunt (*d*) roused (*e*) him to reply.

71. Define (*a*) proper noun, (*b*) interrogative pronoun, (*c*) intransitive verb, (*d*) auxiliary verb, (*e*) prepositional phrase. Write sentences illustrating each and underscore the illustrative words.

72. Write a letter to a friend telling him how you spent your Christmas vacation. Pay special attention to the form, punctuation and wording of this letter.

73. Write the first person singular of all the tenses

of the indicative and potential modes of *see*, giving the names of the tenses.

74-75. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics (taken from Hawthorne's "Tanglewood tales") paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction and proper use of words: "The conflict of Cadmus with the dragon", "Proserpina in the palace of Pluto".

VI. *March 25, 1896*

76. Classify the following sentences as to use and as to form:

- a* Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just.
- b* Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?
- c* Wealth may seek us but wisdom must be sought.
- d* How fair the face of duty is!
- e* Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly.

77. Write the first person singular of all the tenses of the indicative and subjunctive modes of *ride*, giving the names of the tenses.

78. Write sentences containing the masculine singular of (*a*) duck, (*b*) lass, (*c*) bride; the feminine plural of (*d*) count, (*e*) hero, (*f*) monk, (*g*) actor; the possessive plural of (*h*) dwarf, (*i*) lady, (*k*) mouse.

79. Give the stem of each of the following words and the meaning of each stem: (*a*) passionate, (*b*) numerous (*c*) frangible, (*d*) captive, (*e*) vocation.

80. Form a word from each of the following stems :
(a) loqu, (b) mort, (c) meter, (d) graph, (e) scrib.
Write sentences in which the words given are correctly used.

81. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentences :

a Why should we not enjoy the beauties of nature about us ?

b Though we seldom follow advice we are all ready to ask it.

82. Give the case and government of each noun in the following sentence : (a) America's greatest (b) hope is the young (c) men who still have (d) faith in high (e) ideals.

83. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction :

a Grammar teaches us to speak proper.

b She taught him and I to read.

c To encourage virtuous actions are praiseworthy.

d John don't know where to look for it.

e Her father and her returned last night.

84. Write a letter to your teacher telling him that you are taking a vacation on account of ill health and expressing the hope that you will soon be able to return to school. Pay special attention to the form, punctuation and wording of the letter.

85. Give the principal parts of (a) freeze. (b) fly, (c) slay, (d) run, (e) tear.

86. Write sentences containing (a) a substantive (noun) clause, (b) an infinitive phrase used as the

subject, (*c*) a verb in the passive voice, (*d*) a relative pronoun, (*e*) an appositive. Underscore the illustrative words.

87. Fill the blanks in the following with shall or will:

a I do not know when I return.

b They not do it if I can prevent it.

c When he return my new book?

Fill the blanks in the following with proper forms of sit or set:

d James has not out the new apple trees.

e Will you down for a few moments?

f The hen was on six eggs.

Fill the blanks in the following with proper forms of lie or lay:

g Has the book here long?

h I shall down for an hour.

i He the book on the table.

k He quite still all the morning.

88. Give the meaning of the following abbreviations: (*a*) A.M., (*b*) lbs., (*c*) C.O.D., (*d*) P.S., (*e*) Ph.B., (*f*) ult., (*g*) B.C. (*h*) Mo., (*i*) D.D., (*k*) M.C.

89-90. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics (taken from Hawthorne's "Tanglewood tales"), paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction and proper use of words: "The capture of Proserpina"; "Jason and the dragon's teeth".

VII. June 17, 1896

91. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentences:

a He who conquers himself will be victor over every meaner foe.

b You can not fail if you trust in your great commander.

92. Conjugate *strike* in the present and imperfect (past) tenses of the indicative mode, active and passive voice.

93. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

a The boat sails very swift.

b If you will visit him you shall find him hard at work.

c This certainly ain't so.

d I will be happy to accompany you.

e James is the tallest of the two.

94. Compare (*a*) bad, (*b*) ill, (*c*) fair, (*d*) generous. Decline (*e*) I, (*f*) he.

95. Classify the following sentences as to use and as to form:

a The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.

b How blessings brighten as they take their flight!

c The Lord judge between me and thee.

d Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?

e Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

96. Form a word from each of the following stems:
(*a*) apt, (*b*) dign, (*c*) mater, (*d*) scrib, (*e*) vid.
Write sentences in which each of the words formed is properly used.

97. Give the principal parts of (*a*) drive, (*b*) get, (*c*) know, (*d*) shake, (*e*) take.

98. Give the case and government of each noun in the following sentence: The shining (*a*) star that rose above the (*b*) hill was (*c*) nature's (*d*) signal that she had declared a universal (*e*) peace.

99. Write sentences containing (*a*) a participial phrase, (*b*) an infinitive phrase, (*c*) an adverbial clause, (*d*) an adjective clause, (*e*) a noun clause.

100. Write sentences containing the possessive plural of (*a*) fox, (*b*) woman, (*c*) valley; the possessive singular of the feminine of (*d*) lad, (*e*) hero, (*f*) duke, (*g*) actor; the possessive plural of the masculine of (*h*) aunt, (*i*) queen, (*k*) widow.

101. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

a May Frank and me go for a walk?

b The flagstaff was broke yesterday.

c He don't seem to do as well as he did last year.

d Wasn't you very glad to hear such good news?

e Who do you think I saw yesterday?

102. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each lettered word in the following sentence: Experience is the (*a*) marvelous (*b*) fire (*c*) that (*d*) welds (*e*) our knowledge into use.

103. Define (*a*) proper noun, (*b*) personal pronoun, (*c*) transitive verb, (*d*) relative pronoun, (*e*) irregular verb. Write sentences illustrating each and underscore the illustrative words.

104-5. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics (taken from Hawthorne's "Tanglewood tales"), paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction and proper use of words: "Hercules and Antaeus"; "Theseus and the Minotaur".

VIII: September 23, 1896

106 Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentences:

(*a*) One had banished himself forever from the old hall where his ancestors had lived for hundreds of years. (*b*) Among the passengers was John Winthrop, who had sold the estate of his forefathers, and was going to prepare a new home for his wife and children in the wilderness.

107. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

(*a*) John may go but you must stay home. (*b*) I would be very much obliged to you if you would see to this. (*c*) I would hate to fail in this course. (*d*) He has tried the old and new method of cure. (*e*) A mystical arm, holding a sword, arose from the lake, and he rowed across and took it. (*f*) Slowly he brought out his sentences, pausing between each one.

108. Write a brief letter to a friend asking him or

her to visit you and proposing some amusement or excursion which will make the visit pleasant.

109. Give the principal parts of (*a*) sit, (*b*) set; (*c*) lay, (*d*) lie; (*e*) rise, (*f*) raise.

Give in sentences two examples for sit, and two for set. No two examples should have the verb in the same tense, and one of the verbs should be passive.

110. Give part of speech and syntax for each lettered word in the following sentences with full parsing for was lolling:

One (*a*) day the mighty Anteus (*b*) was lolling at full length among his (*c*) little friends. Lastly, (*d*) there they were, sitting on the desolate shore of this very island, hungry and (*e*) downcast, (*f*) and (*g*) looking ruefully at the bare bones of the stag (*h*) which they devoured (*i*) yesterday.

111. Correct the following sentences but do not give reasons:

(*a*) He neither reached this conclusion hastily nor willingly. (*b*) The house-dog laid outspread before the fire. (*c*) I did not think of him being arch-deacon. (*d*) Other people have them, I believe, as well as me. (*e*) Find out who that dress belongs to. (*f*) Nobody ever put so much of themselves into their work. (*g*) With his natural qualities grew apace such wealth of knowledge, which surprised even his friends. (*h*) The government has not and will not enter into negotiations. (*i*) Teachers like to have their pupils polite to each other. (*k*) He was flung like a cur in the mud.

112. Give full parsing for each verb form in the following:

(a) You must have seen him. (b) Do go quickly. (c) She has been crying for some time. (d) Thou shalt not steal. (e) Would he have come?

113. Write sentences containing the following:

(a) Few as adjective and as indefinite pronoun. (b) The compound personal pronoun, feminine, third person, singular. (c) The ordinal of two. (d) Which as pronoun and as adjective. (e) That as demonstrative pronoun and as subordinate conjunction of purpose.

114. Write the possessive plural of the following, and give for each the rule for forming the plural: (a) brother-in-law, (b) cargo, (c) fly, (d) child.

Write the possessive singular for the feminine of the following: (a) duke, (b) hero.

115. Distinguish between the following synonyms, give the meaning of the italicized words by derivation, and use each word of the first two couples correctly in a sentence: (a) circumstance, incident; (b) natural, normal; (c) fame, reputation; (d) liberty, license; (e) prepossession, prejudice.

116. Write in a sentence the verb form that answers to the following:

(a) The indicative, past perfect (pluperfect), third, singular of drink. (b) The subjunctive, present, third, singular of be. (c) The passive, potential, present perfect, second, singular of strike. (d)

The perfect participle of think. (e) The passive, present infinitive of give.

117. Give the syntax for the lettered words in the following:

She seemed a (a) queen. He worked one (b) hour. He was named (c) John. (d) John, come here. They called him a (e) hero.

118. Distinguish with an example of each — (a) clause from sentence, (b) coordinate from subordinate, (c) complex sentence from compound, (d) descriptive adjective from limiting, (e) participle from adjective.

119-20. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction and proper use of words:

(a) How Jason sowed the dragon's teeth, and what came of it ("Tanglewood tales"). (b) How Captain John Hull gave a dowry with his daughter (Grandfather's chair). (c) A household pet. (d) How I spent my holiday.

IX. January 27, 1897

121. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentences:

(a) While I lay musing on my pillow, I heard the sound of little feet pattering outside of the door, and a whispered consultation. (b) Master Simon had now to hurry off, having an appointment at the parish church with the village choristers, who were to perform some music of his selection.

122. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

(*a*) She lives quite a long ways from the school,
(*b*) It is one of the best books that has been written on the subject, (*c*) I found it harder than I thought it would have been, (*d*) Whom did you say it was that gave it to you? (*e*) Can I have it after you are done with it?

123. Reply to one of the following advertisements:

a Wanted: A bright, active boy, to run errands, meet patients, and make himself generally useful about a physician's office. Must be reliable, and have a good grammar-school education, which implies that he writes and speaks good English. Reply by letter addressed to Doctor X, Hazard Block, Albany, N. Y.

b Wanted: A neat, intelligent girl, to run errands, meet patients, and care for a dentist's office. Must be reliable, and have a good grammar-school education, which implies that she writes and speaks good English. Reply by letter addressed to Doctor Dens, Union Block, Albany, N. Y.

124. (*a*) Give the principal parts of each of the following verbs: (*a*) wrought, (*b*) ought, (*c*) did, (*d*) quoth, (*e*) went. (*f*) What are the irregularities in these verbs? (*b*) Give the full comparison of (*g*) old, (*h*) next, (*i*) upmost, (*k*) last, (*l*) first.

125. If such an incident did happen, Shirley, reflecting what a ruin of peaceful and humble hopes had been wrought by the cold policy of the states-

man and the iron hand of the warrior, might have drawn a deep moral from it.

Parse in full (*a*) such, (*b*) did happen, (*c*) reflecting, (*d*) what, (*e*) Shirley. (*f*) Give synopsis of had been wrought, in the third person singular in the mode here found. (*g*) Write a sentence with this verb in the same mode and tense but in the active voice.

126. (*a*) Name the demonstrative pronouns. (*b*) How do they differ from one another in meaning? (*c*) Give all the participles of the verb draw.

127. Correct the following sentences, but do not give reasons:

(*a*) Thou hast protected us, and shall we not honor you? (*b*) I do not know that Mr. Hall and myself ever enjoyed anything more, (*c*) In the afternoon, the old gentleman proposed a walk to Vauxhall, a place of which, he said, he had heard much, but had never seen it, (*d*) I did that lest he would suspect my object, (*e*) There are various ways of dressing a calve's head, (*f*) Their peculiar haunt, it is said, are the deep gorges of the mountain, (*g*) Where everybody can ride as soon as they are born, (*h*) Let you and I look at these, for they say there are none'such in the world, (*i*) A reward was offered to whomsoever would point out a practicable road, (*j*) Nothing but expense and trouble have grown out of the business.

128. (*a*) How are ordinals formed from cardinals? (*b*) What ordinals are not formed from the corresponding cardinals?

129. (*a*) Give the rule for the use of the apostrophe in men's, boys'. Write sentences containing (*b*) of as preposition and as adverb, (*c*) some as adjective and as pronoun, (*d*) blind as adjective and as verb, (*e*) the as adjective and as adverb.

130. Give all the infinitives and all the participles of the verb make.

131. Distinguish between the following synonyms and give by derivation the meaning of the lettered words: (*a*) animal, beast; (*b*) abject, mean; (*c*) portal, entrance; (*d*) part, fraction; (*e*) passive, quiescent.

132. Give an example of each of the following: (*a*) indefinite pronoun; (*b*) demonstrative pronoun; (*c*) imperative mode; (*d*) subjunctive mode; (*e*) reflexive verb, (*f*) impersonal verb; (*g*) participial phrase, (*h*) prepositional phrase; (*i*) progressive verb, (*k*) passive verb. Differentiate in your own language the members of each pair.

133. Give the possessive singular, the nominative plural, and the possessive plural of (*a*) thief, (*b*) reef, (*c*) valley, (*d*) phenomenon, (*e*) genius.

134-5. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics from "Grandfather's chair"—paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure: (*a*) A day in Master Cheever's school-room [Note — Write as if you had visited the school], (*b*) Grandfather's little hearers, and how they liked his stories.

X. March 24, 1897

136. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence: Following these tracks with his eye, he saw that they formed a beaten path toward the water-side.

137. Give the part of speech and the government of the lettered words in the following sentence: Here comes a (*a*) hunter out of the (*b*) woods, (*c*) dragging a bear (*d*) which he has shot, and shouting to the neighbors to lend (*e*) him a hand.

138. Conjugate *were going* in the past (imperfect) indicative; in the past (imperfect) subjunctive.

139. Write the meaning of each of the following abbreviations: (*a*) LL. D., (*b*) D. D., (*c*) Ph. D., (*d*) B. A., (*e*) C. E., (*f*) C. O. D. (*g*) M. C., (*h*) A. D., (*i*) N. B., (*k*) Esq.

140. A cousin has written inquiring about a dog, cat, or other pet. Reply to the letter somewhat in detail.

141. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

(*a*) The board is now in session, but they are not likely to take action concerning the matter, (*b*) Grant's and Allen's store was burned, (*c*) We have done many things that we hadn't ought to have done and left undone many things that we ought to do, (*d*) He don't know who did it, (*e*) The stream has overflown the meadows.

142. Write sentences containing the following: (*a*) a defective verb, (*b*) a demonstrative pronoun,

(*c*) a participial phrase, (*d*) a compound personal pronoun, (*e*) a predicate nominative.

143. Make one sentence of the following: The frog was put on the grass. This was near the pond. 'It made one great leap. It was in the pond in a moment.

144. (*a*) Give the perfect infinitive of *bear*. (*b*) Give the present perfect (perfect), potential, active, third, plural of *give*. (*c*) Give the future perfect, indicative, active, first, singular of *love*. Parse the verbs in the following sentences: (*d*) The basket was set on the floor. (*e*) Come quickly.

145. Write a sentence containing (*a*) an adjective clause, (*b*) a noun clause, (*c*) an adverbial clause. (*d*) Write a sentence containing a verb in the active. (*e*) Change the sentence last written so that the verb will be in the passive.

146. Either tell how one word in each of the following pairs differs in meaning from the other or give by derivation the meaning of the first word of each pair: (*a*) notify, announce; (*b*) induce, convince; (*c*) accident, incident; (*d*) select, choose; (*e*) admonish, reprove.

147. Write all the participles and infinitives of the verb *drink*.

148. (*a*) Supply in the following sentence a participial phrase modifying *girl*: The girl . . . sat by the road. (*b*) Supply in the following sentence an adverbial clause modifying *went*: He went . . . Write (*c*) a sentence containing *like*; (*d*) a sentence

containing *as*. In these sentences what part of speech is (*e*) like? is (*f*) as?

149-50. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics from "Grandfather's chair"—paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure: (*a*) Charley. [Note—Write about his appearance, his behavior, his interest in Grandfather's stories.] (*b*) The return and welcome of the troops after the surrender of Louisburg. [Note—Hawthorne tells us how the troops assembled in Boston for the expedition against Louisburg. Describe, as you imagine it took place, their return and welcome after the surrender of Louisburg.]

XI. June 16, 1897

151. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence: They offered him a large sum of money if he would but give up that twentieth shilling which he was continually dropping into his own pocket.

152. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

(*a*) I will be ten years old next Monday. (*b*) She does not like those kind of piano. (*c*) I think that her two son-in-laws might support her. (*d*) This is a later edition than your's. (*e*) Was you at school the day it happened?

153. Give, with meaning, the stem and the suffix in each of the following words: (*a*) pendent, (*b*) portable, (*c*) captor, (*d*) junction, (*e*) frangible.

154. Write a letter to a friend, giving in some detail your plans for the first month of vacation.

155. Give the plural of each of the following: (*a*) genus, (*b*) genius, (*c*) man-servant, (*d*) cupful, (*e*) myself, (*f*) attorney-general, (*g*) penny, (*h*) zero, (*i*) staff, (*k*) valley.

156. Write a synopsis (one form for each tense) of *see* in the indicative and potential, active, first, singular, giving the names of the tenses.

157. (*a*) Give the indicative, active, past perfect (pluperfect), third, singular of ride. (*b*) Give the indicative, passive, past perfect (pluperfect), third, singular of ride. (*c*) Give the passive infinitives of ride.

Or

(*d*) Give the indicative, progressive, past perfect (pluperfect), third, singular of ride. (*e*) Give the emphatic, past (imperfect), third, singular of ride. (*f*) How do the infinitives of the progressive form differ from the passive infinitives?

158. Make one sentence of the following: We ought to prepare for another world. We have duties in this life. In doing the former, we must not neglect the latter.

159. (*a*) Decline in singular and plural the feminine of the personal pronoun, third person. (*b*) When should *my* be used? when *mine*? Write sentences containing (*c*) *my*, (*d*) *mine*.

160. Write sentences containing examples of the following: (*a*) subordinate conjunction, (*b*) auxil-

iary verb, (c) ordinal adjective, (d) collective noun, (e) interrogative adjective.

161. Either tell how one word in each of the following pairs differs in meaning from the other or give by derivation the meaning of the first word of each pair: (a) gradual, slow; (b) petition, request; (c) inscribe, describe; (d) ocular (evidence), hearsay (evidence); (e) expire, respire.

162. Write a note introducing a schoolmate to a woman of your acquaintance in a neighboring town.

163. Write (a) a complex sentence containing an adverbial clause; (b) a sentence containing a noun clause used as subject; (c) a sentence containing an infinitive phrase; (d) a compound declarative sentence; (e) a sentence containing a participial phrase in the predicate.

164-5. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics from "Grandfather's chair"—paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure:

(a) How William Phips became Sir William Phips and built "a fair brick house" in the Green Lane of Boston, (b) How Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson ran away from the mob, (c) The gentle Lady Arbella.

XII. September 29, 1897

166. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence: Perceiving that grandfather's chair was empty, puss laid herself on the cushion.

167. Give the case and government of each noun in the following sentence: (a) America's greatest (b) hope is the young (c) men who still have (d) faith in high (e) ideals.

168. State how the lettered words in each of the following pairs of sentences differ in meaning:

I (a) shall go, I (b) will go; I (c) may go, I (d) can go; He (e) would go, He (f) should go; (g) Who will go? (h) Which will go? (i) This book is new, (k) That book is new.

169. Write the meaning of the following abbreviations: viz., (a) A. M., (b) P. S., (c) Messrs., (d) ult., (e) Ph. B., (f) M. C., (g) i. e., (h) C. O. D., (i) M. D.

170. Write a letter to a friend giving an account of some holiday excursion that you have made during the past summer.

171. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

a He had ought to go, but will not.

b Who is that girl setting near the window?

c The older of the two is about as tall as me.

d Mr Jones has took his children to the city.

e I am as old as her.

172. Write sentences containing (a) a relative pronoun in the objective case, (b) a verb in the imperative mode, (c) the possessive plural of pony, (d) whom as an interrogative pronoun, (e) whom as a relative pronoun.

173. Give the principal parts of (a) break, (b) freeze, (c) throw, (d) set, (e) slay.

174. Define (a) coordinate conjunction, (b) intransitive verb, (c) numeral adjective, (d) auxiliary verb, (e) clause. Write sentences illustrating each and underscore the illustrative words.

175. Write a note declining an invitation to dinner, giving your reason for declining, and expressing regret. Pay special attention to form and language.

176. Form words from the stems (a) *curre*, (b) *loco*, (c) *lect*, (d) *loqu*, (e) *duc*, and write sentences in which these words are properly used.

177. Write sentences containing (a) an adjective clause, (b) a present passive infinitive, (c) a noun clause used as object, (d) a past participle, (e) a perfect active infinitive.

178. Conjugate *set* in the present and imperfect (past) tense of the indicative mode, active and passive voices.

179-80. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics — paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words, and sentence structure:

(a) The tea party in Boston harbor (“Grandfather’s chair”), (b) The pine tree shillings (“Grandfather’s chair”), (c) Two keepsakes and what they mean to me, (d) The fourth of July, from the small boy’s point of view.

XIII. January 26, 1898

181. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence: The veteran regiments of the English army which were now sent across the Atlantic would have scorned to fight under the orders of an old American merchant.

182. In the following sentence parse (a) laid, (b) herself; give the part of speech and syntax of (c) Perceiving, (d) empty, (e) quietly: Perceiving that grandfather's chair was empty, puss laid herself quietly down upon the cushion.

183. Conjugate *see* in the present indicative passive; in the past (imperfect) subjunctive passive.

184. Write the meaning of each of the following abbreviations: (a) D. D., (b) inst., (c) e. g., (d) B. C., (e) lbs., (f) vs., (g) etc., (h) pwt., (i) Rev., (k) obs.

185. Form a word from each of the following stems: (a) dict, (b) ced, (c) mult, (d) duc, (e) spec. Write sentences in which the words formed are correctly used.

186. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

a Here is the egg that was lain by the speckled hen.

b Mother will not let me go without it stops raining.

c Come in and set awhile, neighbor.

d He don't know who it is.

c The oldest daughter married a banker whom they say is very wealthy.

187. Write sentences containing (*a*) a proper noun used as the object of an infinitive, (*b*) the comparative of *ill*, (*c*) the compound personal pronoun in the third person plural, (*d*) an infinitive used as the object of a verb, (*e*) a subordinate conjunction.

188. Make a complex sentence of the following:

I pursued my walk. I pursued it to a door. The door was arched. It opened. It opened on the interior of the abbey.

189. (*a*) What parts of a verb are principal parts, and why are they so named? (*b*) How are the principal parts of a regular (weak) verb formed? Give an example.

190. Write a note accepting an invitation to a party.

191. Either tell how the words in each of the following pairs differ in meaning or give by derivation the meaning of the first word of each pair: (*a*) by unanimous consent, by general consent; (*b*) elected, appointed; (*c*) occurrence, event; (*d*) dislocate, displace; (*e*) accept, except.

192. Give of the verb seek (*a*) the perfect passive participle, (*b*) the present progressive participle, (*c*) the past participle, (*d*) the perfect active infinitive, (*e*) the present passive infinitive.

193. In the following sentence change (*a*) the participial phrase into an adjective clause, (*b*) the infinitive phrase into a noun clause, (*c*) the prepositional phrase into an adverbial clause: The boy,

seeing the bear, thought to shoot him, but trembled so from fright that he could not take aim.

Write in the passive in two ways the sentence, I asked him a question, changing in each case the subject but not the meaning of the sentence.

194-5. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics from "Wonder book", "Birds and bees", or "A-hunting of the deer"—paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure:

(a) How Bellerophon tamed Pegasus, (b) How Hope came into the world, (c) Some birds that I know [Describe some interesting things about these birds], (d) How the doe saved her fawn.

XIV. March 24, 1898

196. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence: As I was laboring up the side of a mountain at the head of a valley, the noble bird sprang from the top of a dry tree above me and came sailing directly over my head.

197. (a) Parse was laboring (question 1). (b) Give the principal parts of sprang (question 1), with the name of each part. (c) State why these parts are called principal parts. (d) Give an example of each method of comparison of adjectives.

198. Write a letter to a schoolmate recounting one or more incidents that occurred during the holiday vacation.

199. Write the synopsis (one form for each tense)

of the verb *bear* in the indicative, active, third, plural, giving the names of the tenses.

200. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

a There were five potatos in the basket.

b Take them books off the table.

c When did you come? I come yesterday.

d My book is much larger than your's.

e Yes, every one may go as soon as they have learned their lesson.

201. Make one sentence of the following:

The boy carried the gull to the hotel. The boy had found the gull on the beach. The gull had a broken wing. At this hotel the boy's parents were boarding.

202. Conjugate (give the three persons, singular and plural) the verb *sing* in the emphatic form of the past (imperfect) tense.

203. Give the principal parts of (*a*) sit, (*b*) set, (*c*) lay, (*d*) lie. (*e*) Write the first, singular, future and future perfect, indicative of one of these verbs.

204. Write sentences containing the following: (*a*) a compound relative pronoun, (*b*) that as relative pronoun and as subordinate conjunction, (*c*) many as adjective and as noun (pronoun), (*d*) since as conjunction and as preposition, (*e*) when introducing an adjective clause, (*f*) when introducing an adverbial clause.

205. Either tell how one word in each of the following pairs differs in meaning from the other or give by derivation the meaning of the first word of

each pair: (*a*) emigration, immigration; (*b*) part, portion; (*c*) remit, refer; (*d*) matricide, homicide; (*e*) prescribe, proscribe.

206. Mention the relative pronouns and show how they differ from one another either in meaning or in use.

207. Suppose that you are recovering from illness and wish a call from a schoolmate. Write a note to a schoolmate, requesting a call and stating the time most convenient for you.

208. Give, with meaning, the stem and suffix or prefix of each of the following words, and use each word properly in a sentence: (*a*) magnify, (*b*) porter, (*c*) reject, (*d*) subscribe, (*e*) contact.

209-10. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction and proper use of words:

(*a*) My hunt for a bird's nest [If you have ever found a bird's nest after a long hunt, describe the search; if not, sketch Burrough's search for the nest of a bobolink], (*b*) The bee's troubles [Either let the bee tell his troubles to a bee from another hive or describe them yourself as one who sees the bee in his difficulties], (*c*) A bad bargain [How Hercules made a bargain with the giant Atlas, and what came of it], (*d*) Gold or Marygold [How King Midas wished for gold and obtained his wish but lost his daughter].

XV. *June 15, 1898*

211. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

When he told them the adventure which Persens had undertaken, they made no difficulty about giving him the valuable articles that were in their custody.

212. In the following sentence give the part of speech of each lettered word, (*f*) parse are, (*g*) decline them, (*h*) compare little:

(*a*) Winged slippers, and all (*b*) such high-flying contrivances, are (*c*) seldom quite (*d*) easy to manage till (*e*) one grows a little accustomed to them.

213. Write sentences containing the following: (*a*) predicate adjective, (*b*) noun clause, (*c*) definite article, (*d*) auxiliary verb, (*e*) cardinal numeral adjective.

214. Give all the infinitives and all the participles of the verb *speak*.

215. Write the possessive singular, the nominative plural and the possessive plural of (*a*) lady, (*b*) hero, (*c*) radius, (*d*) cargo, (*e*) man.

216. Write a letter to an acquaintance, recommending a schoolmate who wishes to secure employment for the summer.

217. Write the meaning of each of the following abbreviations: (*a*) *ibid.*, (*b*) *MS.*, (*c*) *Mo.*, (*d*) *prox.*, (*e*) *ult.*, (*f*) *LL. B.*, (*g*) *obs.*, (*h*) *N. B.*, (*i*) *P. O.*, (*k*) *Anon.*

218. Correct the following sentences, but do not give reasons:

(a) Be virtuous and you would be happy, (b) I knew him since boyhood, (c) Where did you say Pike's peak was? (d) I expected that they should accept the proposal, (e) Can I come to see you whenever I can find time? (f) She could not get her bread to raise, (g) Who did you see at the village? (h) You play the violin better than her, (i) Our friends and us are going out to-night, (j) Let John and I go to the ball game.

219. Make one sentence of the following: We drove through the great gateway. It was the gateway of the inn. On one side I saw a light. It was the light of a rousing kitchen fire. The fire was beaming through the window.

220. Write sentences illustrating the use of one word derived from each of the following stems, and give the meaning of each prefix or suffix used: (a) junct, (b) magn, (c) sequ, (d) mot, (e) carn.

221. Write (a) the present perfect (perfect) indicative, active, third singular of see, (b) the future perfect, indicative, active, third plural of shrink, (c) the past (imperfect), potential, passive, third singular of give, (d) the past (imperfect) subjunctive, active, third plural of lie (to recline), (e) the perfect progressive participle of ring.

222. Give the part of speech of *that* in each of the following sentences, and parse that when used as pronoun or adjective: (a) I asked that he might go, (b) I asked that boy to go, (c) I asked the boy that stood by the stove, (d) I asked that as a favor, (e) I asked him to go that I might hear quickly.

223. You owe Mr. Smith wages. Mr. Smith, knowing that you have an account with Mr. Jones who owns a wood yard, requests of you an order on Mr. Jones for five cords of hard maple. Write the order.

224-5. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

(a) The visit of Perseus to the three gray women, (b) How Baucis entertained the strangers, (c) The human foes of the birds [Tell how collectors, milliners, etc. are foes of the birds], (d) What the home bee thought of the robber bee [Describe the destruction of the home in the tree, the thoughts of the home bee, the coming of the robber bee, the opinion that the home bee had of the robber bee].

XVI. September 28, 1898

226. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence: The bark of a dog when he encounters a snake is different from that which he gives out on any other occasion.

227. Parse from the following sentence (a) companion, (b) child, (c) fawn, (d) was beginning, (e) which: The sole companion of the doe was her only child, a charming little fawn, whose brown coat was just beginning to be mottled with the beautiful spots

which make this young creature as lovely as the gazelle.

228. Assume that you have been spending two weeks with a friend at a distance from your home. Write a letter to some member of the family who is at home.

229. Write the third person, singular number of the following forms of the verb do: (a) active, indicative, past (imperfect), (b) passive, indicative, past (imperfect), (c) emphatic, indicative, past (imperfect), (d) progressive, indicative, past (imperfect), (e) active, potential, past (imperfect).

230. Give five rules for forming the plural of nouns. Illustrate each rule by an example.

231. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction:

(a) Was it her that was talking in the next room?
(b) I see them most every day, (c) He hadn't ought to have told her about it, (d) You can keep this letter and show it to whoever you like, (e) I wouldn't have acted like you did for twice the money.

232. Make of the following a complex sentence with one subordinate clause:

The barber slipped on his clothes. He stole forth silently. He followed the water-carrier at a distance. He saw him dig a hole. This hole was in the sandy bank of the canal.

233. Define and give an example of each of the following: (a) complex sentence, (b) compound sentence, (c) adverbial phrase, (d) noun clause, (e) participial phrase.

234. Give the full comparison of (a) old, (b) next, (c) upmost, (d) last, (e) first.

235. Give, with meaning, the stem and suffix or prefix of each of the following words, and use each word properly in a sentence: (a) obloquy, (b) edict, (c) predict, (d) accede, (e) occur.

236. Write in sentences and underline the words that will satisfy the following parsing: (a) a personal pronoun, first, singular, objective, indirect object of the verb give, (b) the past perfect (pluperfect), potential active, third, singular of the verb see, (c) the indefinite pronominal adjective some, (d) the objective, plural of man-servant, (e) the future perfect, indicative active, third, singular of the verb rise.

237. Write over each word in the following sentence the abbreviation for the part of speech: You would have had a companion-picture, if you had seen, as I saw that morning, a baby kicking about among the dry pine-needles on a ledge above the Au Sable.

238. You have borrowed \$100. You agree to repay the loan in one year, to pay the interest semi-annually, to pay six per cent, to pay the interest and the principal at the home of the lender. Draw the note for \$100, stating in it the points of agreement given above, including the home address of the lender.

239-40. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics — paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence

structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

(a) An incident of war time, (b) A difference of opinion [Describe a dispute between beasts, birds or boys].

XVII. January 25, 1899

241. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

On lifting up the leaf I discovered that a hairy spider was ambushed there and had the bee by the throat.

242. Compare (a) long, (b) most, (c) best, (d) worst, (e) valuable, giving the name of the degree with each form.

243. Write sentences containing the following: (a) the possessive plural of woman, girl, (b) the relative pronoun whom, (c) the interrogative pronoun whom, (d) two demonstrative pronouns in the plural number, (e) the two plurals of brother and cloth, stating the meaning of each plural form.

244. Write a letter (not a note) to your father who has been away from home for two weeks. Give items of home, school and town news.

245. Give of the verb *try* (a) the present perfect (perfect) active infinitive, (b) the emphatic, active, indicative, present, third, singular, (c) the passive, indicative, future, third, singular, (d) the active, indicative, future perfect, first, plural, (e) the past participle.

246. Correct the following sentences and give the

principal parts of each lettered verb: Go and (*a*) lay down, Some valuable land was (*b*) overflowed, A little later the clouds (*c*) began to gather, The water I (*d*) drank there made me ill, I was very tired because I had (*e*) swam a long distance.

247. Make one compound sentence of the following: Several crows are walking about. They are walking about a wheat-field. The wheat-field is newly sown. We are passing through this wheat-field. We pause to note the graceful movements of the crows. We pause to notice their glossy coats.

248. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction: (*a*) "Birds and bees" were written by Burroughs, (*b*) Has everybody solved their examples? (*c*) We were comparing Caesar and Napoleon's victories, (*d*) He don't believe that the Oregon is our best battleship, (*e*) Your 4s look like 7s.

249. Form one word from each of the following stems and use each word correctly in a sentence: (*a*) migr, (*b*) graph, (*c*) viv, (*d*) plic, (*e*) loc.

250. Change (*a*) the participial phrase to an adverbial clause, (*b*) the infinitive phrase to a noun clause in The deer, entering the woods, thought to escape.

(*c*) Change the relative clause to a prepositional phrase in The man who is without friends is to be pitied.

251. Write a formal note in your mother's name, inviting your teacher to take tea at your home. Mention the day and hour.

252. Write the third person singular of the verb *ride* in each tense of the progressive, active indicative.

253. Give the different classes of pronouns with an example of each class.

254-5. Write an essay of not less than 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]: (a) The night-camp of the exiles [Suppose yourself an Englishman who remained on shore and afterward wrote an account of the night-camp before Evangeline embarked], (b) The meeting at the house of Basil the herdsman [Give an account of the evening spent by Evangeline's party with the Acadian planters at Basil's home in the south], (c) Can a snake charm a bird [Either give an account of what Burroughs says about it, with your opinion of what happened if you do not believe a snake can charm a bird, or give an instance that you have seen or one of which you have heard]? (d) The honey-bee's opinion of the humble-bee [You may suppose, if you wish, that the hive has been broken open and that the honey-bee is sitting near and watching the humble-bees rob him of the honey that is left].

XVIII. *March 30, 1899*

256. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence: Fastening my eye on a particular

meadow-lily, I walked to the spot, and gazed intently into the grass.

257. Write the feminine of (*a*) lord, (*b*) earl, (*c*) tiger; the possessive singular of (*d*) enemy, (*e*) sheep, (*f*) son-in-law; the possessive plural of (*g*) knife, (*h*) child, (*i*) mouse, (*k*) Englishman.

258. Write the past (imperfect) and the past perfect (pluperfect) indicative, active, first singular of each of the following verbs: (*a*) see, (*b*) lay, (*c*) do, (*d*) go, (*e*) bring.

259. Write a note of thanks for a present that you have received, stating why you are specially pleased with it.

260. Write sentences containing (*a*) a collective noun, (*b*) a compound personal pronoun, (*c*) a past (perfect) participle modifying a noun, (*d*) an adverb of time, (*e*) an infinitive phrase.

261. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction: (*a*) His failure lays in himself, (*b*) Which seat is the best, this seat or that seat, (*c*) The rose smells sweetly, (*d*) Whom did you say it was? (*e*) This is between you and I.

262. Combine the following sentences into a single sentence that shall contain two participial phrases: The fawn had taken his morning meal. He lay curled upon a bed of moss. He watched his mother. He watched her with his large, soft brown eyes.

263. State the difference between (*a*) a phrase and a clause, (*b*) a transitive and an intransitive verb, (*c*) a subordinate and a coordinate conjunction,

(*d*) a compound and a complex sentence, (*e*) a personal and a relative pronoun.

264. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each lettered word in the following sentence: After (*a*) running at a high (*b*) speed perhaps half a mile farther, it (*c*) occurred to her (*d*) that it would be safe (*e*) now to turn to the west.

265. Give (*a*) the active and passive participles of *hear*, (*b*) the active and passive infinitives of *hear*.

266. State how to form (*a*) the emphatic form of a verb, (*b*) the progressive form of a verb, (*c*) the passive voice of a verb. Give (*a*) the emphatic, present, third singular of *take*, (*b*) the progressive, present, active, indicative, third singular of *take*.

267. In the following sentences state which of the two italicized words is correct, and give the reason in each case:

a Neither John nor James (have, has) written this letter.

b Every pupil in the school must bring (his, their) books.

c That man passes our house (most, almost) every day.

d The recipe calls for two (cups full, cupfuls) of sugar.

e I did not ask to see (that, those) kind of cattle.

268. Form a word from each of the following stems: (*a*) cent, (*b*) vid, (*c*) capt, (*d*) mitt, (*e*) dign. Write sentences in which the words formed are correctly used.

269-70. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

(a) Evangeline's story [When they finally meet, let Evangeline tell Gabriel of her wanderings], (b) The childhood of Evangeline and Gabriel [Let a grandmother who was exiled tell to a little boy the story of the childhood of Evangeline and Gabriel, as she remembers it], (c) An empty bird's nest [You have found an empty nest. Explain the sudden disappearance of the birds, either by telling what you think happened or by giving an incident from 'Tragedies of the nests'], (d) A deer-hunt [Describe a deer-hunt in the Adirondacks. Write as though you had taken part in it].

XIX. June 14, 1899

271. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence: On looking up I saw a cat-bird perched on the rim of the nest, hastily devouring the eggs.

272. Compare, giving every form, the adjectives (a) late, (b) old. Write the positive of the adverbs (c) most, (d) best.

273. Write the principal parts of each of the following verbs: (a) fall, (b) cry, (c) throw, (d) forget, (e) lie (recline).

274. You have been invited by a friend to spend

your summer vacation at his home. Write a note thanking him but declining the invitation. Give reasons for declining.

275. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction: (a) Let you and I go on the excursion, (b) Either of the two sentences are correct, (c) We did not think that it could be him, (d) Neither he or his brother went out yesterday, (e) They that try to help themselves I will help.

276. Make one complex sentence of the following: There were tender-hearted people in the valley. They would have spared the deer's life. They would have shut her up in a stable. They would have petted her.

277. State what is meant by each of the following: (a) abstract noun, (b) proper adjective, (c) subordinate conjunction (d) adjective phrase, (e) adverbial clause.

278. In the sentence, Charles spent the money that his father gave him, parse (a) Charles, (b) gave, give the part of speech and syntax of (c) that, (d) him.

279. Write (a) a simple declarative sentence containing an infinitive phrase, (b) a compound imperative sentence containing an adverb of manner, (c) a complex interrogative sentence containing an adjective clause.

280. (a) Write the third person singular of each of the tenses of the indicative, active of *write*, giving the names of the tenses. (b) Give the active and passive infinitives of *write*.

281. In the following sentences (*a*) change the adverb to a prepositional phrase: The weasel climbs trees and explores them easily; (*b*) change the active to the passive voice: A screech-owl had thrust its claw into a cavity in a tree; (*c*) change the passive to the active voice: The life of birds is beset with dangers.

282. Give the following forms of the verb *teach*: (*a*) the present passive participle, (*b*) the emphatic, past, first plural, (*c*) the progressive, past, active, indicative, first plural, (*d*) the past, passive, indicative, first plural, (*e*) the interrogative, future, active, indicative, first plural.

283. Give words containing the following suffixes: (*a*) *dom*, (*b*) *ent*, (*c*) *fy*, (*d*) *ish*, (*e*) *some*. Write sentences in which the words formed are correctly used.

284-5. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

(*a*) An evening at Benedict Bellefontaine's [Let Gabriel, in after years, describe the evening when the marriage contract was signed], (*b*) His Majesty's orders [Let an outsider describe the scene in the church when the commander announced that the Acadians should be banished], (*c*) The delights of bee-hunting [Describe the bee-hunt as one who has taken part in it], (*d*) A morning's excitement [De-

scribe, as one of the boarders, the effect on a mountain village of the sudden appearance of a deer].

XX. *September 27, 1899*

286. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence: The deer-slayers have somewhat celebrated their exploits in print; but I think that justice has never been done them.

287. Write the plural of (a) toothbrush, (b) soliloquy, (c) basis, the possessive, singular and plural, of (d) lady, (e) wife, the comparative of (f) ill, (g) many, (h) little.

288. Assume that you have spent your vacation at the home of a friend. Write a note, thanking her for her entertainment and mentioning incidents that you specially enjoyed.

289. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction: a) The boy don't know where his lesson is, b) Who do you think I saw yesterday? c) Which of all these books is the better? d) No one knows it except you and I, e) This store is different than the one I saw here last year.

290. Write the third person singular of each of the tenses of the indicative passive and the potential passive of *teach*, giving the names of the tenses.

291. Give the case and government of each lettered noun in the following: (a) John Ericsson, the (b) inventor of the screw propeller, had completed his (c) invention of the turret ship; and a few hours after the (d) Merrimac's (e) victory the first vessel

of this class, the famous Monitor, appeared in Hampton Roads.

292. Write the principal parts of (*a*) go, (*b*) take, (*c*) see, (*d*) come, (*e*) know.

293. Parse the lettered words in the following sentence: These little paths are (*a*) full of pitfalls (*b*) among the roots and stones; and nimble as the deer is, he (*c*) sometimes breaks (*d*) one of (*e*) his slender legs in them.

294. Write sentences containing *a*) an abstract noun, *b*) an infinitive phrase used as the subject, *c*) an ordinal adjective, *d*) a compound relative pronoun, *e*) a compound personal pronoun in the objective case.

295. Make one sentence of the following, changing the first statement to an adverbial clause, and the last statement to an adjective clause: We turned from the main road. We came in sight of a cottage. The cottage was brown. The cottage stood on a hill. The hill was a mile distant.

296. Write *a*) a simple declarative sentence containing an adjective phrase, *b*) a complex sentence containing a noun clause, *c*) a compound interrogative sentence.

297. In the following sentences state which of the two words in each parenthesis is correct, giving the reason in each case:

a He felt (badly, bad) when he heard of it.

b He (lay, laid) down on the grass to rest.

c If I were (him, he), I should not go.

d A collection of books, magazines and periodicals (was, were) found in his library.

e It is I that (is, am) to blame.

298. Form a word from each of the following stems: (*a*) apt, (*b*) carn, (*c*) ject, (*d*) spec, (*e*) stru. Write sentences in which the words formed are correctly used.

299-300. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

a) A bicycle ride [Describe some bicycle ride, real or imaginary, mentioning incidents that occurred],
b) My aim in life.

XXI. January 24, 1900

301. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

The birds had probably taken refuge in the chimney during some spring storm, and had come down the pipe to the stove, from which they were unable to ascend.

302. Write the possessives, singular and plural, of each of the following nouns: (*a*) university, (*b*) calf, (*c*) hero, (*d*) goose, (*e*) fox.

303. (*a*) Write the third person singular of each of the tenses of the indicative passive of *throw*, giving the names of the tenses. (*b*) Write four participles of this verb, giving the name of each.

304. Suppose that you have been absent from school for a few days. Write, in your mother's name, a note of excuse explaining your absence.

305. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction: *a)* Has the committee handed in their report? *b)* They met Robert and myself in the village, *c)* Each of the scholars who failed were allowed to try again, *d)* He does not do any better than us, *e)* Who was he speaking about?

306. Give the case and government of each lettered word in the following sentence: I gave (*a*) him a (*b*) letter for (*c*) my (*d*) friend, the (*e*) attorney.

307. Make one complex sentence of the following: He loved to tell long stories. These stories were about the dark old warriors. There were portraits of these warriors. The portraits looked grimly down from the walls.

308. Define (*a*) relative pronoun, (*b*) subordinate conjunction, (*c*) transitive verb. Write sentences illustrating each and underscore the illustrative words.

309. Write *a)* a complex declarative sentence containing an adverbial clause, *b)* an exclamatory sentence containing an infinitive phrase, *c)* a compound imperative sentence containing an adverb of degree.

310. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the passive voice in *a)* to the active voice, the possessive modifier in *b)* to an adjective phrase, the prepositional phrase in *c)* to an adjective: *a)* He was laughed at by the boys, *b)* The dog's barking dis-

turbed the neighborhood, *c*) A wall of stone surrounds the city.

311. Give the principal parts, including both forms of the past participle, of (*a*) bite, (*b*) forget, (*c*) show, (*d*) slide.

312. Her brown coat was just beginning to be mottled with the beautiful spots which make this young creature as lovely as the gazelle.

Give from the above quotation, the part of speech and syntax of (*a*) just, (*b*) this, (*c*) lovely. Parse (*d*) was beginning.

313. Define each of the following words by giving the meaning of the prefix and stem used: (*a*) emigrate, (*b*) admire, (*c*) perspire, (*d*) contact, (*e*) obstruct.

314-15. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

a) Acadie, home of the happy [Write a description of the village of Grand-Pré, and give an account of some of the people who lived there], *b*) A story of justice [Write the story as told by René Leblanc, the notary], *c*) The robber bird [Let the robin relate her experience in defending her nest against a blue jay], *d*) A deer hunt [Let the deer tell the story of the hunt].

XXII. *March 29, 1900*

316. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

The deer is called a timid animal, and taunted with possessing courage only when he is at bay.

317. Write the past (imperfect) and the future perfect indicative, active, third plural of each of the following verbs: (*a*) drink, (*b*) shake, (*c*) wear, (*d*) lie (recline), (*e*) speak.

318. You have been obliged to leave school on account of your removal from the city. Write a letter to your teacher, stating the cause of your leaving school.

319. In the following sentences fill the blanks in *a*) with the emphatic present of know, the masculine singular possessive of widow; in *b*) with the present perfect (perfect), indicative active of read, the feminine plural possessive of wizard; in *c*) and *d*) with the correct forms of the verb and pronoun:

a) I that the children arrived, *b*) I
that sometime ago people dreaded the power, *c*)
The molasses so thick that will not flow
readily, *d*) The ashes so light that the wind
easily scatters .

320. Write sentences containing *a*) a noun in apposition (explanatory modifier), *b*) the superlative of many, *c*) an interrogative pronoun, *d*) an intransitive verb, *e*) an adverb of degree.

321. Combine the following into a single sentence that shall contain one subordinate clause and one

participial phrase: He had proceeded but a few rods. He heard footsteps behind him. He hurried into the woods. He cast a glance backward.

322. Correct the following sentences and give the reason for each correction: *a)* He had laid down when I arrived, *b)* On the block where he lives, there is a factory and a church, *c)* Has any one a hymn that they would like to sing? *d)* She may sit between Jennie and I, *e)* George, Robert and Frank's arms were broken.

323. Give the principal parts of the following verbs: (*a*) blow, (*b*) ring, (*c*) lead, (*d*) do, (*e*) bear.

324. Parse each lettered word in the following sentence: (*a*) Henry, you know (*b*) that the (*c*) book on (*d*) that shelf is mine.

325. Give the following forms of the verb eat: *a)* the past (imperfect), indicative, active, third singular, *b)* the future perfect, indicative, passive, third singular, *c)* the progressive, past perfect (pluperfect), indicative, third singular, *d)* the present passive participle, *e)* the present perfect (perfect) passive infinitive.

326. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the active voice in *a)* to the passive voice, the adjectives in *b)* to a prepositional phrase, the prepositional phrase in *c)* to an adverb:

a) They requested each member of the society to answer promptly, *b)* He is a strong and courageous man, *c)* He ran with great swiftness.

327. Show by original sentences the difference be-

tween *a*) a sentence and a clause, *b*) a declarative and an exclamatory sentence, *c*) a participial, adjective and a participle.

328. Give, with meaning, the stem and prefix or suffix of each of the following words: (*a*) reject, (*b*) offer, (*c*) survive, (*d*) hospitable, (*e*) finish.

329-30. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

a) An Acadian gathering [Describe, as one of the guests, the betrothal feast in *Evangeline*], *b*) A sister of mercy [Write an account of *Evangeline's* experiences as a sister of mercy], *c*) The homes of the birds [Describe the nests of certain birds and the peculiar places in which these nests are found], *d*) A lesson in self-sacrifice [Give an account of the circumstances that led to the death of the doe].

XXIII. June 13, 1900

331. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

The doe was feeding, daintily cropping the tender leaves of the young shoots, and turning from time to time to regard her offspring.

332. Write sentences containing the masculine singular of (*a*) maid, (*b*) niece, (*c*) heroine, (*d*) goose; the feminine plural of (*e*) lion, (*f*) monk,

(*g*) boy, (*h*) drake; the possessive plural of (*i*) king, (*k*) child.

333. Compare the following adverbs: (*a*) far, (*b*) much, (*c*) well, (*d*) easily, (*e*) soon.

334. Give the third person singular of the following forms of the verb *tell*: *a*) active, indicative, present, *b*) passive, indicative, past (imperfect), *c*) progressive, active, indicative, future, *d*) progressive, active, indicative, present perfect (perfect), *e*) emphatic, past (imperfect).

335. Write a formal invitation to Mr. Charles Howard, requesting his presence at a dinner to be given June 19, 1900.

336. Select from the following the incorrect sentences, and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: *a*) I do not know who she is, *b*) I do not know who to expect, *c*) Some degree of care and caution are required for this work, *d*) Has either of you seen my pencil? *e*) He is providing a home for we three girls, *f*) He entertained us instead of our entertaining him, *g*) I set down and wrote a letter.

337. State the difference between *a*) an adjective and an adverb, *b*) an interrogative pronoun and a relative pronoun, *c*) the active voice and the passive voice, *d*) an exclamatory sentence and an imperative sentence, *e*) a phrase and a clause.

338. Give the part of speech and the syntax of the lettered words in the following sentences: There, in the midst of its farms, reposed the Acadian (*a*) village, List to a tale of love in Acadie, (*b*)

home of the (c) happy, (d) How surely the birds know their enemies! It is caught by a sudden stroke of the (e) cat's paw.

339. Make a complex sentence of the following: The deer entered the woods. The woods were thin. The deer saw a rabble of people. The people were starting across the meadow. They were starting in pursuit of the deer.

340. Form one word from each of the following stems and use each word correctly in a sentence: (a) sci, (b) fact, (c) merg, (d) pend, (e) un.

341. Give the active and the passive infinitives and participles of sing.

342. Write sentences illustrating the use of *that* as a) a relative pronoun, b) a conjunction, c) an adjective, d) an adjective pronoun (demonstrative pronoun).

343. Parse the lettered words in the following sentences: All was (a) silent within, Tears then filled her (b) eyes, The great bugaboo of the birds (c) is the (d) owl.

344-5. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

a) An Acadian homestead [Describe the home life and the surroundings of Evangeline], b) A hopeless journey [Give an account of Evangeline's search for Gabriel, after she left the home of Basil the herds-

man], *c*) The household of the bee [Write an account of the bees in the hive, showing the peculiar way in which they live], *d*) Deer hunting [Describe the different methods of hunting the deer in the Adirondacks].

XXIV. January 25, 1901

346. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

During a journey that I once made through the Netherlands, I arrived one evening at the Pomme d'Or, the principal inn of a small Flemish village.

347. Write sentences containing the plural forms of the following nouns: (*a*) canto, (*b*) crisis, (*c*) ox, (*d*) wolf, (*e*) cry.

348. Write a letter to a friend, describing a day's work in school.

349. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the lettered words in the following sentence:

The eastern tribes have (*a*) long since disappeared; the (*b*) forests (*c*) that sheltered them have been laid low, and scarce any traces remain of them in the (*d*) thickly settled (*e*) states of New England.

350. Write sentences containing the following: *a*) a noun that has no singular form, *b*) a noun that has the same form for both numbers, *c*) a noun plural in form but generally treated as singular, *d*) a collective noun, *e*) an abstract noun.

351. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: *a*) Neither Mary nor Kate are

going away, *b*) Each one of the boys is to receive a book, *c*) I know better than her, *d*) Clayton and Eldridge's factory was burned last night, *e*) We sell men and boy's clothing, *f*) He promised to take you and I to the concert, *g*) I did not know whom to expect.

352. Write sentences illustrating the use of but as (*a*) a conjunction, (*b*) a preposition; that as (*c*) an adjective, (*d*) an adjective pronoun (demonstrative pronoun).

353. (*a*) Write the third person singular of each of the tenses of the progressive indicative active of *choose*, giving the names of the tenses. (*b*) Write four infinitives of *choose*, giving the name of each.

354. Combine the following statements into a single sentence:

It was one winter evening. Two cottagers were sitting by their cheerful peat fire. They were sitting in a small lonely hut. The hut was on the edge of a moor. The hut was some miles distant from any other habitation.

355. Write *a*) a complex sentence containing two subordinate clauses, *b*) a simple interrogative sentence containing a participial phrase.

356. Parse the lettered words in the following: The (*a*) children's shoes were bought in New York. Mr. Brown, the bank (*b*) cashier, is very ill. (*c*) John, will you do (*d*) me a favor?

357. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

a This is the forest (*a*) primeval. The (*b*) murmuring
pines and the hemlocks, . . .
Stand like (*c*) Druids of eld.

- b* Where is the (*d*) thatch-roofed village, the home of Acadian farmers?
- c* Benedict Bellefontaine, the wealthiest farmer of Grand-Pré,
Dwelt on his (*e*) goodly acres.
- d* Hearty and hale was he.
- e* Sweet was her breath as the breath of kine that feed in the meadows.
- f* Thus to the Gaspereau's mouth moved on that mournful procession.

358. Describe the departure of the exiles from Acadie.

359-60. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

a) Father Felician [Show how this holy man warned, comforted and helped his people], *b*) The passing of Gabriel [Give an account of the circumstances under which Gabriel passed Evangeline while she slept].

XXV. *March 29, 1901*

361. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

A large flock of sheep which grazed in the pasture where the grass was tall, now entered the field with the speed of frightened creatures.

362. Parse, from the quotation in question 361, (*a*) flock, (*b*) sheep, (*c*) tall, (*d*) field.

363. Write sentences illustrating the use of above as *a*) a preposition, *b*) an adverb; that as (*c*) a conjunction, (*d*) a relative pronoun.

364. Write a letter to a friend, thanking him for a present that you received, and stating why it gave you special pleasure.

365. Give the third person singular of the following forms of the verb *find*: *a*) active, indicative, present, *b*) passive, indicative, present perfect (perfect), *c*) active, indicative, future, *d*) active progressive, indicative, past perfect (pluperfect), *e*) emphatic past (imperfect).

366. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: *a*) The colonel and his men lost their courage. *b*) The colonel, not his men, lost their courage. *c*) Alice and myself planned the trip. *d*) The money is to be divided between you and I. *e*) She is a girl whom I greatly admire. *f*) It was him who spoke. *g*) Neither he nor Charles has finished his work.

367. Write *a*) an interrogative sentence containing an infinitive phrase, *b*) a complex imperative sentence, *c*) an exclamatory sentence containing a participial phrase.

368. Give the part of speech and the syntax of the lettered words in the following sentences: From the valley ahead came the (*a*) cry of a (*b*) searching hound. If she could put that piece of water between her and her pursuers, she would be (*c*) safe. The hunted doe went down the open, (*d*) clearing the fences (*e*) splendidly.

369. Combine the following statements into a simple sentence:

A boy sat on the chair. The chair was by the window. The boy watched the crowd. He watched with longing eyes. The crowd was on the pavement below.

370. Write sentences illustrating three different uses of the nominative case, not including the subject nominative.

371. In the following sentences insert in (a) the correct form of lie, lay; in (b) the correct form of sit, set; in (c) the correct form of flow:

(a) I down to rest, and slept as soon as I
 my head on my pillow. (b) I in my
chair, and as I dozed some one a vase of
flowers on the table by my side. (c) The water has
 from the faucet.

372. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

In the (a) Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,

Distant, (b) secluded, still, the little village of Grand-Pré Lay in the (c) fruitful valley. . .

(d) Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor (e) incessant,

Shut out the turbulent tides; but at stated seasons the (f) flood-gates

Opened, and (g) welcomed the sea to (h) wander at will o'er the meadows.

373. Give an account of the burning of the village of Grand-Pré.

374-5. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

a) Basil and Benedict [Give an account of the conversation between Basil and Benedict just before the contract was signed], *b)* A sad reunion [Give an account of the circumstances and surroundings under which Evangeline finally found Gabriel].

XXVI. June 21, 1901

376. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

Robert E. Lee, having been reared amid southern institutions, and being devoted to the interest of his own state, decided to resign his commission in the United States army.

377. Write sentences containing *a)* the positive degree of the adverb better, *b)* the comparative degree of often, *c)* the superlative degree of far, *d)* the possessive plural of child, *e)* the objective case of we.

378. Write a letter to a friend, describing your school work during the past year.

379. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the following lettered words: The (*a*) fording of the river threw the hounds (*b*) off for a time, She leaped forward with (*c*) better speed, All his attitudes are (*d*) free and unstudied, Her friends had given her up, (*e*) supposing that she had dragged herself away into the depths of the woods.

380. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: *a)* Nobody but the doctor and the nurse was allowed in the room, *b)* Nothing but books and flowers seem to interest her, *c)* Let each one try to do his work well, *d)* They are all going but you and I, *e)* I have no objection to his going, *f)*

This building is neither a chapel or a school, *g*) Did you say that the Rhine river flowed through Germany?

381. Write the infinitives and the participles, active and passive, of weave.

382. Classify the following sentences as to form and as to use: *a*) How many difficulties were conquered by the stern old Puritans! *b*) Why does one man's yawning make another man yawn? *c*) A statesman makes the occasion, but the occasion makes the politician. *d*) A thoughtful mind, when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag, but the nation itself. *e*) Reduce each result to its simplest form and mark it Ans.

383. Write sentences using correctly *a*) the interrogative who introducing a subordinate clause, *b*) the relative who modifying the object of a preposition, *c*) the interrogative which modifying a noun, *d*) the relative pronoun which, *e*) that introducing an adverbial clause.

384. Parse the lettered words in the following sentences: The hounds were drawing (*a*) near, He had (*b*) nothing whatever to give his child—nothing but his sympathy, His haunch is as tender as his (*c*) heart, The (*d*) American deer in the wilderness, left to himself, leads a comparatively harmless life.

385. Combine the following statements into a complex sentence: The doe reached the timber. She heard the brutes. The brutes were savage. The brutes were howling. The brutes were across the meadow.

386. Give the syntax of three of the following lettered phrases: The fearful pace (*a*) at which she had been going told upon her. Every bird in town came (*b*) to see that owl. I suspect the jay is often punished by birds which are otherwise innocent (*c*) of nest-robbing. It is easy (*d*) to mistake them for trails made by hunters. The baying (*e*) of the hounds grew fainter behind her.

387. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

Many a (*a*) weary year had passed since the burning of Grand-Pré

When on the (*b*) falling tide the (*c*) freighted vessels departed.

Here is Baptiste Leblanc, the (*d*) notary's son, who has loved thee

Many a tedious year.

Still in her heart she heard the funeral (*e*) dirge of the ocean.

Water-lilies in (*f*) myriads rocked on the slight (*g*) undulations.

Far in the west there lies a desert land, where the mountains

Lift, through perpetual snows, their lofty and (*h*) luminous summits.

Slowly over the tops of the Ozark mountains the moon rose . . .

Touching the (*i*) sombre leaves, and embracing and filling the woodland.

388. Narrate the circumstances that caused the separation of Evangeline and Gabriel.

389-90. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

a) An eventful evening [Suppose yourself a visitor at Evangeline's home the evening the notary came; write your cousin an account of the evening], b) Two Acadian children [Describe the early life of Evangeline and Gabriel].

XXVII. January 31, 1902

391. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

The favorite position of the deer is still spirited and graceful, and wholly unaffected by the pictures of him which the artists have put upon canvas.

392. Write sentences containing (a) the nominative plural of thief, (b) the possessive singular of negro, (c) the possessive plural of (c) man, (d) an abstract noun derived from an adjective, (e) an adverb of manner.

393. Write a letter to a cousin whom you have never seen, inviting him to visit you on Washington's birthday and stating how you have planned to entertain him.

394. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the lettered words in the following: The frightened beast (a) fleeing from the unreasoning brutality of the hounds, will (b) often seek the open country. She descended the slope of the mountain (c) until she reached the (d) more open (e) forest of hard wood.

395. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: a) I do not like these sort of

men, *b*) The tramping of many feet were heard all day long, *c*) "Scamps" is what he said, *d*) Let you and me decide this, *e*) He is tall like his brother is, *f*) I do not know whom to expect, *g*) She and myself will visit you shortly.

396. Write the third person singular of each of the tenses of the indicative active of *bear*. Give the active infinitives and participles of *bear*. [State in each case the name of the tense.]

397. Combine the following statements into a simple sentence: The hermit was a good man. He was in his garden. He sat on a bench. The bench was under a tree. He held his prayer-book in his hand.

398. Write *a*) an exclamatory sentence containing an infinitive phrase, *b*) a compound imperative sentence, *c*) a complex sentence containing a noun clause.

399. Parse the lettered words in the following: New York, the Empire (*a*) state is (*b*) first in the value of (*c*) its commerce. George, bring your (*d*) sister her book.

400. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

Down the long street she passed, with her chaplet of beads and her (*a*) missal.

And a staircase,

Under the sheltering (*b*) eaves, led up to the (*c*) odorous corn-loft.

Late, with the rising moon, returned the (*d*) wains from the (*e*) marshes.

Now, though (*f*) warier grown, without all (*g*) guile or suspicion.

(*h*) Ripe in wisdom was he.

401-2. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

- a) Basil the herdsman [Give a description of Basil's Louisiana home and of his new occupation],
- b) Fellow-sufferers [Let Evangeline give an account of her meeting with the Shawnee woman and of their conversation about their disappointments].

XXVIII. March 26, 1902

403. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

For a quarter of an hour she went on, clearing the moose-bushes with bound after bound, flying over fallen logs, pausing for neither brook nor ravine.

404. Write sentences containing (a) the possessive plural of deer, (b) since used as a preposition, (c) still used as an adjective, (d) a proper noun used as the object of an infinitive, and (e) a noun in apposition with the proper noun.

405. Write a letter to a former schoolmate, describing an incident that occurred either during the holiday vacation or on Washington's birthday.

406. Parse the lettered words in the following: Every way (a) was closed but (b) one. At her first step into the water she saw a sight (c) that sent her back with a bound. Had she (d) strength to swim it?

407. Write the third person singular of each of the tenses of the indicative of *lie* (to recline), giving in each case the name of the tense. Write four infinitives of *lie*, giving the name of each.

408. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: *a*) Neither John nor James know what is to be done. *b*) I do not know who to ask. *c*) I know who the boy is. *d*) I saw the change most as soon as I saw you. *e*) They divided the money between John and her. *f*) There was nobody here but myself. *g*) Will you let him and me see the painting?

409. Combine the following statements into a complex sentence:

The old man turned round. He turned slowly. He displayed a face of great dignity. His face was rendered doubly venerable by his hoary beard. His beard descended to his breast.

410. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the lettered words in the following: Even the swallow will fight the cat, (*a*) relying (*b*) too confidently on its powers of flight. It is because the shrike is a rare (*c*) visitant. It is amusing to see the robins hustle (*d*) him out of the tree. The jay retorts in a voice scarcely less (*e*) complimentary.

411. Write *a*) an exclamatory sentence containing a participial phrase, *b*) a complex interrogative sentence, *c*) a compound declarative sentence containing an infinitive phrase.

412. Select from the following sentences a noun

clause, an adjective clause and an adverbial clause, giving in each case the name of the clause: *a*) As I remained motionless, the weasel thrust out his wedge-shaped head. *b*) A troop of weasels tried to cross the bar way where I sat. *c*) They ran along the top of the wall till they came to a floor timber that stopped their progress. *d*) I presume that these goats have no nonsense about them.

413. Write sentences illustrating (*a*) three uses of the objective case and (*b*) two uses of the nominative case, not including the subject nominative.

414. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

- Away to the northward
- (*a*) Blomidon rose. Loud and in regular (*b*) cadence
 Into the sounding pails the foaming streamlets descended.
- Behind him,
- Nodding and mocking along the wall, with (*c*) gestures
 (*d*) fantastic,
 Darted his own huge shadow.
- (*e*) Shocks of yellow hair, like the silken floss of the (*f*)
 maize, hung
 Over his shoulders.
- The blacksmith
- Stood like a man who (*g*) fain would speak, but findeth
 no language;
 All his thoughts were (*h*) congealed into lines on his
 face.

415. Give an account of Evangeline's journey with Basil in their search for Gabriel.

416-7. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence struc-

ture [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]: a) An unwelcome proclamation [Give an account of the royal commission delivered by the commander of the guards, and describe its effect on the people in the church], b) A home with Quakers [Describe the life of Evangeline in her home among the children of Penn].

XXIX. June 20, 1902

418. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

The sole companion of the doe was her only child, a charming little fawn, whose brown coat was mottled with beautiful spots.

419. Parse, from the quotation in question 418, (a) was (line 1), (b) only, (c) fawn, (d) whose.

420. Write sentences illustrating the use of few as (a) an adjective, (b) an adjective pronoun (indefinite pronoun); that as (a) an adjective, (b) a relative pronoun; well as (a) an adjective, (b) an adverb.

421. Assume that you have received a formal invitation from Miss Collier to dine with her. Write your acceptance or regrets.

422. Write original sentences showing the difference between (a) a participial adjective and a participle, (b) a personal pronoun and an interrogative pronoun, (c) an adverb and an adverbial phrase.

423. Parse the lettered words in the following: I have never seen them scold or molest (a) him. The shrike (b) is found in this part of the country. I

have not proof (*c*) enough to convict him. The nest of a chickadee was broken up in a position where nothing but a (*d*) mouse could have reached it.

424. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: (*a*) My book is different from yours, (*b*) Are either of these girls your friend? (*c*) He had lain down just before we arrived, (*d*) It was her who said that we might go, (*e*) Which of all the books do you think is the better? (*f*) Who do you think I met on the train? (*g*) The teacher, not her pupils, wants a vacation at this time.

425. Combine the following statements into a complex sentence:

He had just raised the cup to his lips. His eyes fell on a poor soldier. The soldier was dying. The soldier was looking longingly at the drink. The drink was cool.

426. Write sentences containing (*a*) the indicative, past (imperfect) of go, (*b*) the passive, indicative, past perfect (pluperfect) of break, (*c*) the active, progressive, indicative, future of do, (*d*) the emphatic, past (imperfect) of say, (*e*) the passive, indicative, present perfect (perfect) of see.

427. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the lettered words in the following: Its little body was hot and (*a*) panting in my hands. Certain birds (*b*) nest in the vicinity of our houses. Weasels might have robbed the nest, (*c*) as they sometimes climb trees. The birds were (*d*) much disturbed by the event. He is seized with an (*e*) itching for a collection of eggs and birds.

428. Write (a) a compound sentence containing one complex member; (b) a complex sentence containing an infinitive phrase; (c) an imperative sentence and (d) change it to an interrogative sentence.

429. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

Anon from the (a) belfry
Softly the (b) angelus sounded.
Under the sycamore-tree were lives overhung by a (c)
penthouse.
Oft on sledges in winter, as swift as the (d) swoop
of the eagle,
Down the hillside bounding, they glided away o'er the
meadow.
Oft in the barns they climbed to the (e) populous nests
on the rafters.
Birds of passage (f) sailed through the (g) leaden air.
Wild with the winds of September
(h) Wrestled the trees of the forest.

430. Describe the village of Grand-Pré and the manner of life of the inhabitants.

431-2. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

(a) Weary Waiting [Give an account of what Evangeline did from the time of the service in the church till her meeting with her father], (b) A pleasant Reunion [When Basil and Evangeline meet in Louisiana, let them relate to each other what has happened to each since their separation in Acadia].

XXX. *January 30, 1903*

433. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence :

Let me not forget the dandelion that so early dots the sunny slopes, and upon which the bee languidly grazes, wallowing to his knees in the golden pasturage.

434. Parse, from the quotation in question 433, (*a*) let, (*b*) that, (*c*) so, (*d*) slopes.

435. Write original sentences illustrating the use of above as (*a*) an adverb, (*b*) a preposition; what as (*a*) an adjective, (*b*) a pronoun.

436. Write a letter to a friend, telling him of a pleasant surprise that you received Christmas.

437. Parse the lettered words in the following: Of all wild creatures he is (*a*) one of the most (*b*) graceful in action. The doe will defend (*c*) her young. A favorite method with the natives (*d*) is practised in winter, and is called by them "still hunting."

438. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: (*a*) There come three boys home from school. (*b*) The book was given by both Mamie and I. (*c*) He had just laid down to rest when he received your telegram. (*d*) Both you and he may go if it is pleasant. (*e*) She told me who to expect. (*f*) Every scholar brought their contribution. (*g*) Does either of these books belong to you?

439. Combine the following statements into a complex sentence containing but one subordinate clause:

I had climbed the hill. I had set up my rifle against a tree. I began picking berries. I was lured on from bush to bush. I was lured by the black gleam of fruit.

440. Classify the following sentences as to form and as to use (meaning): (a) What a charming pose when she lifted her head, and turned it to regard her child! (b) The liquid is of course thicker and sweeter, and will bear diluting. (c) As she approached Slide Brook, she saw a boy standing by a tree, with a raised rifle. (d) What shall be said of the army which has so nobly relieved them of the terror of the deer? (e) She took a step; she turned her head to the south; she listened intently.

441. Give the third person singular of the following forms of the verb *bite*: (a) active, indicative, present, (b) active, indicative, past (imperfect), (c) passive, indicative, past (imperfect), (d) active, progressive, indicative, present perfect (perfect), (e) emphatic, past (imperfect).

442. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the lettered words in the following: His haunch is as tender as his (a) heart. It is rare to find anything (b) natural and unstudied. If the little spotted fawn can think, it must seem to her a queer (c) world. The hunters haul them away to market, until the enclosure is (d) pretty much emptied. He may find himself climbing an almost inaccessible (e) cliff.

443. Select from the following sentences three subordinate clauses and give the syntax of each clause selected: (a) I presume that these goats have no nonsense about them. (b) The hunters find them congregated in "yards," where they can be surrounded and shot. (c) Although it is necessary for these people to have something to eat, it is not necessary that they should have the luxury of venison. (d) Probably it is because the shrike is a rare visitant that they do not scold or molest him.

444. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

Under the open sky, in the (a) odorous air of the orchard,
Stript of its golden fruit, was spread the feast of betrothal.

The jolly face of the fiddler
Glowed like a (b) living coal when the ashes are blown from the (c) embers.

Gayly the old man sang to the (d) vibrant sound of his fiddle.

Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the (e) dizzying dances.

With loud and dissonant clangor
Echoed the sound of their brazen drums from ceiling and (f) casement,—

Echoed a moment only, and slowly the (g) ponderous (h) portal

Closed, and in silence the crowd awaited the will of the soldiers.

445. Relate the stories which the Shawnee woman told Evangeline.

446-7. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence struc-

ture [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

(a) The Exiled Acadians [Describe the departure of the Acadians from Grand-Pré], (b) The Jesuit Mission [Let Evangeline give an account of her arrival at the Jesuit Mission and of the welcome accorded her by the priest].

XXXI. March 27, 1903

448. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

To shield her young when the heat was greatest, the mother-bird would stand above them with wings slightly spread.

449. Parse, from the quotation in question 448, (a) her, (b) greatest, (c) would stand, (d) spread. her, (b) greatest, (c) would stand, (d) spread.

450. Write original sentences illustrating the use of much as (a) an adjective, (b) an adverb; both as (a) an adjective, (b) a pronoun, (c) a conjunction.

451. Write a letter to a friend, telling about a canary or a dog which has recently been given you.

452. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the lettered words in the following: (a) Consider (b) what a shot it was. Was there one (c) who would have let her go back to her (d) waiting fawn? The hunted doe went down "the open," (e) flying along the stony path.

453. Parse the lettered words in the following sentence:

The American deer in the wilderness, left to (a) himself, (b) leads a (c) comparatively harmless (d) but rather stupid life.

454. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: (a) Each one had their work to do every morning. (b) Either he or John is going to try the examinations. (c) Sleep is more useful than any other drug. (d) This year I am only taking two subjects in school. (e) After she finished her lessons, she lay down. (f) He would give neither his promise nor his vote. (g) It will surely be necessary for you and I to be there.

455. Write original sentences containing (a) the passive, indicative, past (imperfect) of freeze, (b) the active, indicative, past perfect (pluperfect) of see, (c) the passive, progressive, indicative, past (imperfect) of tear, (d) the emphatic, indicative, present of know, (e) the passive, indicative, present perfect (perfect) of steal.

456. Combine the following statements into a complex sentence:

He was sitting on a pile of stones. The children clustered at its base. He fixed his eyes on a white cloud. The cloud was sailing by. He began to speak.

457. Give the syntax of three of the lettered phrases in the following: It is amusing (a) to see the robins hustle him out of the tree. (b) The bird darted swiftly away (b) with a happy cry. One season I placed a large stuffed owl (c) amid the branches of the tree. In the bow (d) of the boat is a light. The honey-bee's great ambition is (e) to be rich.

458. Write (a) an interrogative sentence contain-

ing an infinitive phrase; (b) an imperative sentence containing a participial phrase; (c) a compound interrogative sentence containing one complex member.

459. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

For he told them tales of the (a) loup-garou in the forest,

And of the (b) goblin that came in the night to water the horses.

Evangeline brought the (c) draught-board out of its corner.

Soon was the game begun. In friendly (d) contention the old men

Laughed at each lucky hit, or unsuccessful (e) manoeuver.

Laughed when a man was crowned, or a breach was made in the king-row.

Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a window's (f) embrasure,

Sat the lovers and whispered together, beholding the moon rise

Over the (g) pallid sea and the silvery (h) mist of the meadows.

460. Describe Evangeline's home in Grand-Pré.

461-2. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

(a) A Night of Sorrow [Describe the night spent by Evangeline on the shore after her separation from Gabriel], (b) A Loyal Friend [Let Evangeline tell of the sympathy, hope and comfort given her by Father Felician during her exile].

XXXII. June 19, 1903

463. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

The doe did not know it was the spire of a Christian chapel, but perhaps she thought that human pity dwelt there.

464. Parse, from the quotation in question 1, (*a*) doe, (*b*) spire, (*c*) Christian, (*d*) thought.

465. Write a letter to your cousin telling how you expect to spend your summer vacation.

466. Write original sentences illustrating the use of but as (*a*) an adverb, (*b*) a conjunction; since as (*c*) a preposition, (*d*) a conjunction; (*e*) only as an adjective.

467. Classify the following sentences as to form and as to use (meaning): (*a*) It was very seldom that one of his tribe was eaten by the North American tiger. (*b*) How alert, supple, free, she was! (*c*) Suddenly she started, head erect, eyes dilated, a tremor in her limbs. (*d*) But consider what a shot it was! (*e*) Was there one who would have let her go back to her waiting fawn?

468. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the lettered words in the following: She kept straight on, (*a*) hearing the (*b*) baying every moment more distinctly. Some sportsmen make it their chief business to slaughter as many (*c*) deer as they can. One day she returned (*d*) cured of her lameness. This is one of the (*e*) surest methods of exterminating the deer.

469. Select from the following the incorrect sen-

tences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: (a) I hear from her most every day, (b) Neither of the two answers are correct, (c) I did not know whom to ask, (d) He hadn't ought to have been told about it, (e) Was it she who told you where to go? (f) Each of the men is to pay his dues, (g) Has the school bell rang yet?

470. Combine the following statements into a complex sentence:

It was time to eat my luncheon. I took shelter under a pine tree. The pine tree was scraggy. The pine tree had rooted itself in the edge of the slope. The slope was rocky.

471. (a) Write the third person singular of each of the tenses of the indicative active of *do*, giving in each case the name of the tense. (b) Write four infinitives of *do*, giving the name of each.

472. Parse the lettered words in the following: It was slow (a) going for the slender legs. The danger was certain (b) now. In the afternoon we go to a corn-field that lies (c) immediately in front of the highest point of the mountain. As the snow gets (d) deep, many deer congregate in the depths of the forest.

473. Write original sentences illustrating four different uses of the objective case, stating the use of the objective that each sentence illustrates.

474. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

Behind them followed the watch-dog . . .
(a) Regent of flocks was he when the shepherd slept.
Late, with the rising moon, returned the wains from the
marshes,

Laden with (*b*) briny hay, that filled the air with its odor.

Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes and their (*c*) fetlocks.

The (*d*) pewter plates on the dresser Caught and reflected the flame.

Fragments of song the old man sang, and carols of Christmas,

Such as at home, in the olden time, his fathers before him

Sang in their (*e*) Norman orchards and bright (*f*) Burgundian vineyards.

Many already have fled to the forests, and (*g*) lurk on its outskirts,

Waiting with anxious hearts the (*h*) dubious fate of tomorrow.

475. Give the story of justice as told by René Leblanc in "Evangeline."

476-7. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

(*a*) A Painful Duty [Let the commander of the English soldiers tell of his errand to Grand-Pré and of the effect of his message on the Acadians], (*b*) Evangeline's Journey [Let Evangeline describe her journey with Father Felician till she reached the home of Basil].

XXXIII. January 29, 1904

478. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

If, in alarm, he uttered a plaintive cry, she bounded to him, and, with every demonstration of affection, licked his mottled skin till it shone again.

479. Parse, from the quotation in question 478, (a) cry, (b) his, (c) shone, (d) again.

480. Write sentences containing the possessive plural of each of the following: (a) lady, (b) son-in-law, (c) hero, (d) ox, (e) fisherman.

481. One of your former teachers has left town. Write a letter to her, describing your school work and giving details about the studies that you specially like.

482. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the lettered words in the following: There is (a) something uncanny and (b) disagreeable about her. I turned back, therefore, (c) thinking of the honey-laden tree. I don't know (d) what to do. The curious note of a chicken caused me to look up from my (e) reading.

483. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: (a) He is wiser than I, so I have taken his advice. (b) In the scales were found the necklace of pearls. (c) Every citizen should see that the trees in front of their property are trimmed. (d) He told her that she ought not to do it. (e) She sat the dish on the table and then went away. (f) Neither James nor his cousin was at home. (g) Please, Mother, can I go with Grace?

484. Combine the following statements into a complex sentence containing but one subordinate clause:

In May a sparrow built its nest. The sparrow had evidently met with disaster earlier in the season. It built its

nest in a mass of woodbine. The mass was thick. The woodbine was near my window.

485. Parse the lettered words in the following: He began (*a*) that sweeping spiral movement in (*b*) which he climbs the sky. In a few days one of them (*c*) had eaten the other. I soon regretted my precipitation in killing (*d*) her, because such interference is generally unwise.

486. Write (*a*) an exclamatory sentence containing an infinitive phrase, (*b*) a declarative sentence containing a noun clause, (*c*) an interrogative sentence containing an adverbial clause.

487. Write the first person singular of each of the following: (*a*) the passive, indicative, present of lead, (*b*) the active, indicative, past (imperfect) of see, (*c*) the active, indicative, present perfect (perfect) of freeze, (*d*) the progressive, indicative, past perfect (pluperfect) of drive, (*e*) the active, indicative, future perfect of lay.

488. Write original sentences illustrating four different uses of the nominative case. State the use of the nominative that each sentence illustrates.

489. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

Near to the bank of the river, o'ershadowed by oaks from whose branches

(*a*) Garlands of Spanish moss and of (*b*) mystic mistletoe (*c*) flaunted,

Such as the (*d*) Druids cut down with golden hatchets at (*e*) Yule-tide,

Stood (*f*) secluded and still, the house of the herdsman. A garden

Girded it round about with a belt of (*g*) luxuriant blossoms,

Filling the air with (*h*) fragrance.

490. (a) Mention two occasions when Michael the fiddler played for the pleasure of the Acadians. (b) Describe one of these occasions.

491-2. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

(a) A Contented Farmer [Describe the home of Benedict Bellefontaine, stating some reasons for his happiness and showing how this happiness was destroyed], (b) A Ministering Angel [Let one of the attendants tell of Evangeline's work among the sick in Philadelphia and of her meeting with Gabriel].

XXXIV. March 25, 1904

493. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

The person, with murder in his heart, chooses a cloudy night, seats himself in a canoe, which is noiselessly paddled by the guide, and explores the shore of the lake.

494. Parse, from the quotation in question 493, (a) chooses, (b) himself, (c) which, (d) noiselessly.

495. Write original sentences illustrating the use of but as (a) an adverb, (b) a preposition, (c) a conjunction; either as (d) an adjective, (e) a conjunction.

496. You have a cousin attending school at Los Angeles, California, who has never known a cold winter with snow. Write him a letter, telling him something about the past winter here.

497. Classify the following sentences as to form and as to use (meaning): (a) It is not the perfume of any flower that attracts the bees. (b) After twenty-four hours their patience is rewarded, the honey is turned into wax. (c) What perils beset their nests, even in the most favored localities! (d) The jays were lingering near, very demure and silent, and probably ready to join a crusade against nest-robbers. (e) Is there honor among thieves even in the feathered tribes?

498. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the lettered words in the following:

When (a) that golden era comes (b) which the poets think is behind (c) us, and the prophets declare is about to be ushered in . . . perhaps the gentle-hearted deer will be respected, and will find that men are not more (d) savage to the weak than are the cougars and (e) panthers.

499. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: (a) She told me who she expected to see. (b) Either Horace or William is to try for the prize. (c) No sooner had we left the room when we heard a child crying. (d) He don't know which one is coming for me. (e) Allen and Hart's store was burned last night. (f) This matter is to remain a secret between you and I. (g) Will you let John and me go to the station?

500. Combine the following statements into a complex sentence:

She went on for a quarter of an hour. She went on at a rapid pace. She cleared the moose-bushes with bound after bound. She paused for neither brook nor ravine. The baying of the hounds grew fainter behind her.

501. Write original sentences containing the following forms of the verb *eat*: (a) active, indicative, present, (b) emphatic, indicative, past (imperfect), (c) active, indicative, present perfect (perfect), (d) active, progressive, indicative, past (imperfect), (e) emphatic, imperative, present.

502. Parse the lettered words in the following: Hunting the (a) deer in the Adirondacks is conducted in the most (b) manly fashion. When we (c) all live in real concord,—perhaps the gentle-hearted deer (d) will be respected.

503. Write original sentences illustrating the following: (a) an interrogative sentence containing an infinitive phrase, (b) a complex imperative sentence, (c) an infinitive phrase used as the subject of a sentence.

504. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

There upon mats and skins they reposed, and on cakes
of the maize-ear

Feasted, and (a) slaked their thirst from the (b) water-
gourd of the teacher.

The fields of maize . . .

Lifted their slender (c) shafts, with leaves (d) inter-
lacing, and forming

(e) Cloisters for (f) mendicant crows and granaries
(g) pillaged by squirrels.

The notes of the robin and bluebird

Sounded sweet upon (h) wold and in wood.

505. Describe the childhood of Gabriel and Evangeline, telling how they spent their time out of school.

506-7. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention

to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

- (a) A Time of Sorrow [Let Gabriel tell the Black Robe chief at the Mission what happened from the time the Acadians left the church till he embarked],
(b) A Haven of Peace [Describe the village of Grand-Pré, giving an account of the life and customs of the inhabitants].

XXXV. *June 17, 1904*

508. Analyze by diagram or otherwise the following sentence:

But the birds have found out the trick of the jay, and when he comes sneaking through the trees in May and June in quest of eggs, he is quickly exposed and roundly abused.

509. Parse, from the quotation in question 508, (a) trick, (b) sneaking, (c) June, (d) is exposed.

510. Write sentences containing (a) the possessive plural of sheep, (b) the possessive plural of mosquito, (c) either used as an adjective, (d) about used as an adverb, (e) both used as a pronoun.

511. Write to a friend a letter containing an invitation to spend the Fourth of July with you and give your plans for entertainment.

512. Give the part of speech and the syntax of each of the lettered words in the following: The American deer in the wilderness, (a) left to himself, leads a comparatively harmless (b) but (c) rather stupid (d) life, with only such excitement as (e) his own timid fancy raises.

513. Select from the following the incorrect sentences and rewrite in correct form, giving the reason for each correction: (a) The storm was so severe that three men were froze to death. (b) He did not know whom to ask for the paper. (c) She had just laid down when the carriage drove up to the door. (d) Texas is larger than any state in the Union. (e) It will be better for you and me to go together. (f) He both wanted you and your sister to come this evening. (g) In his autobiography Franklin tells the story of his struggles in life.

514. Combine the following statements into a complex sentence:

I was going up the side of a cliff. It was about the first of November. I saw a vigorous young apple-tree. The apple-tree had shot up amid the rocks and open woods. The apple-tree had now much fruit on it.

515. Write original sentences illustrating (a) two uses of the nominative case (not including the subject nominative) and (b) two uses of the objective case. State the use of the nominative and of the objective that each sentence illustrates.

516. Parse the lettered words in the following: The (a) hunters (b) then make their way to this retreat on snow-shoes, and from the top of the banks pick off the deer at leisure with their rifles. The (c) great bugaboo of the birds is the (d) owl.

517. Write original sentences containing the third person singular of each of the following: (a) active, indicative, present of freeze, (b) active, indicative, past perfect (pluperfect) of eat, (c) passive, indica-

tive, past (imperfect) of drive, (*d*) progressive, indicative, present perfect (perfect) of go, (*e*) progressive, indicative, past (imperfect) of do.

518. Assume that you are employed by a book firm and that John Strong has paid his account to you. Write in the name of the firm a receipt acknowledging the payment.

519. Explain the meaning of five of the lettered words in the following:

This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks,

(*a*) Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight,

Stand like (*b*) Druids of (*c*) eld, with voices sad and (*d*) prophetic,

Stand like (*e*) harpers (*f*) hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms.

Loud from its rocky caverns, the (*g*) deep-voiced neighboring ocean

Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the (*h*) wail of the forest.

520. Describe the scene that ended the day's work on the farm of Benedict Bellefontaine.

521-2. Write an essay of at least 100 words on one of the following topics, paying special attention to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammatic construction, proper use of words and sentence structure [Essays on subjects other than those assigned will not be accepted]:

(*a*) A Fruitless Search [Let Gabriel tell the story of his separation from Evangeline and of his search for her till he passed her on the Atchafalaya], (*b*) The Eden of Louisiana [Describe the prairie home made by Basil in Louisiana].

REGENTS QUESTIONS
IN
AMERICAN HISTORY
1895-1904

BEING ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THE SUBJECT GIVEN DURING THE
YEARS NAMED IN EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE RE-
GENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

PREPARED BY

C. W. BARDEEN

EDITOR OF THE SCHOOL BULLETIN



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REGENTS QUESTIONS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

1895—1904

I. January 24, 1895

1. Note *three* points of interest in the early history of the colony of Georgia.

2. (a) How did the western continent receive its name? (b) Who was Marquette? (c) De Soto? (d) Verrazani? (e) Drake?

3. Describe the home life of the New England colonists.

4. Mention an important event connected with *each* of the following years of the revolutionary war and explain the importance of each event (a) 1777, (b) 1778, (c) 1781.

5. (a) What was the cause of the Mexican war? (b) Name *two* United States generals engaged in this war, and mention a battle in which each was engaged.

6. Mention the chief features of any *two* treaties between the United States and Great Britain.

7. Outline the Union plans of campaign for any *two* years of the war of the rebellion, mentioning a general on each side and *one* battle of each campaign.

8. Give an outline of the history of the slave trade in the United States.

9. (a) Give an account of John Brown and of his raid. (b) Was his course either legal or wise? State reasons.

10. Write biographic sketches of *two* of the following: (a) Patrick Henry, (b) Edwin M. Stanton, (c) Eli Whitney, (d) William Lloyd Garrison, (e) James Otis, (f) Frederick Douglass, (g) John Jay.

11. Mention (a) *two* dangers and (b) *two* good effects of immigration. (c) To what extent has immigration been restricted?

12. Write on *two* of the following topics in the history of Virginia: (a) Governor Yeardley and the colonial assembly; (b) Indian massacres; (c) Bacon's rebellion, (d) the London company.

13. (a) Give *three* reasons for England's desire to send colonists to America. (b) How did the English government encourage colonization? (c) Mention any other inducement that attracted colonists.

14. (a) Give the terms of the first charter granted the Virginia colony and (b) compare it with that granted Maryland.

15. Give an account of the changes in government in Maryland up to the time of the revolution. State the cause of these changes.

II. March 14, 1895

16. What work in discovery or colonization was accomplished by (a) James Oglethorpe, (b) Roger Williams, (c) Thomas Hooker, (d) Menendez, (e) Drake?

17. What is meant by (a) *proprietary government*,

(b) *charter government*, (c) *royal government*? Give an example of a colony under each of these forms of government.

18. Give an account of the acquisition of territory in North America by the French.

19. Locate the following places and state why *each* is noted: (a) Saint Augustine, (b) Bunker Hill, (c) West Point, (d) Gettysburg, (e) Mount Vernon (not in New York).

20. Show how the following aided directly or indirectly in bringing on the revolutionary war: (a) French and Indian war, (b) tax levies, (c) a growing spirit of independence.

21. (a) State the purpose of Burgoyne's invasion. Describe (b) the route taken by his army and (c) the route taken by the army of St. Leger. (d) Mention *three* points at which the American forces successfully withstood the British.

22. State how the final ownership of the following portions of North America was settled: (a) Alaska, (b) Texas, (c) Mexico, (d) Canada, (e) California.

23. Explain *five* of the following: (a) state rights (b) Ashburton treaty, (c) right of search, (d) Gadsden purchase, (e) carpet-baggers, (f) Monroe doctrine, (g) omnibus bill.

24. When and under what circumstances did West Virginia become a state?

25. Give an account of important events in *two* of the following administrations: (a) Monroe, (b) Jackson, (c) Taylor and Fillmore, (d) Hayes, (e) Cleveland.

26. Describe the motives and incidents of John Brown's raid.

27. Describe the puritans as to (a) traits of character and (b) manner of life.

28. Give an account of the Massachusetts Bay colony based on the following outline: (a) charter, (b) first settlers, (c) second immigration, (d) leaders, (e) character and religious intolerance of the colonists.

29. (a) Under what circumstances was the confederation of New England colonies made in 1643? (b) What colonies were represented? (c) In what matters did these colonies act independently and in what did they act in common? (d) How long did the confederation continue?

30. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following, stating some particular service for which *each* of the five selected became famous: (a) Miles Standish, (b) John Hancock, (c) Joseph Warren, (d) Daniel Webster, (e) Whittier, (f) Wendell Phillips, (g) Horace Mann.

III. June 13, 1895

31. Describe the (a) character and (b) mode of life of the North American Indians.

32. Describe the part which *each* of the following took in the colonization of America: (a) Sir Walter Raleigh, (b) John Smith.

33. Write an account of the early colonists of New England, touching on (a) character, (b) education, (c) social and religious customs.

34. For what is *each* of the following specially noted: (a) Sir Francis Drake, (b) Roger Williams, (c) Benjamin Franklin, (d) General Sherman, (e) Daniel Webster?

35. (a) Explain the meaning of *taxation without representation*. Name (b) an American and (c) an Englishman who opposed such taxation. (d) Describe *two* acts passed by parliament that led to the outbreak of the revolutionary war.

36. What special historical interest has *each* of the following: (a) Cherry Valley, (b) Philadelphia, (c) Salem, (d) Yorktown, (e) Trenton?

37. Explain the terms (a) *right of search* and (b) *impressment of American seamen*. (c) Name *two* American naval commanders of the war of 1812 and give the name of a battle in which each commanded.

38. (a) Under what circumstances were slaves introduced into this country? (b) Describe *two* bills relating to slavery.

39. Give the name of (a) *one* union and of (b) *one* confederate general and describe the part taken by each in the civil war.

40. (a) Name the inventor of the cotton gin and (b) show the effect of this invention on slavery. Name the inventor of (c) the electric telegraph; (d) the steamboat; (e) the phonograph.

41. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) Boston tea party, (b) constitutional convention of 1787, (c) Dorr rebellion, (d) Cleveland's first administration.

42. (a) Give an account of the settlement of New

York by the Dutch. (b) State how long their rule lasted and describe the way in which it was overthrown. (c) Who were the patroons?

43. (a) Give the traits of character of Peter Stuyvesant and (b) describe his rule.

44. (a) State the circumstances under which Pennsylvania was settled. (b) Describe the constitution framed by William Penn.

45. Compare the colony of New York with the colony of Pennsylvania in regard to (a) government, (b) relations with the Indians.

IV. *September 26, 1895*

46. Write biographic notes on *two* of the following: (a) Benjamin Franklin, (b) Stephen A. Douglas, (c) Horatio Gates, (d) Israel Putnam, (e) Horace Greeley, (f) John C. Fremont, (g) Samuel J. Tilden, (h) Martin Van Buren.

47. Name (a) *three* English and (b) *two* French explorers of America, and locate the territory explored by each.

48. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) discovery of gold in California; (b) settlement of northwest boundary of the United States; (c) invention of the cotton gin; (d) abolition of slavery; (e) assassination of Lincoln.

49. Give an account of the acquisition and settlement of Pennsylvania including Penn's treaty with the Indians.

50. Give an account of the explorations of Magellan and his successors.

51. (a) Give an account of the capture of Fort

Duquesne and (b) explain the importance of the event.

52. Give an account (a) of the settlement of New Amsterdam, and (b) of its capture by the English.

53. (a) What was the effect of the capture of Quebec by the English? (b) Describe the capture.

54. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) King William's war, (b) Salem witchcraft, (c) banishment of Roger Williams, (d) expulsion of the Acadians, (e) treason of Arnold.

55. Give an account of one important event in the administration of each of the following: (a) Washington, (b) Madison, (c) John Quincy Adams, (d) Johnson, (e) Garfield.

56. Name five American inventors and an important invention of each.

57. Locate the following and mention an important event connected with each: (a) Plymouth, (b) Philadelphia, (c) New Orleans, (d) Vicksburg, (e) Atlanta.

58. Mention *five* distinguished American authors and give the title of an important work of each.

59. Indicate the reasons that led to the framing and adoption of the federal constitution.

60. Name five new states admitted to the Union since the civil war, and mention the administration under which each was admitted.

V. *January 30, 1896*

61. Write a sketch of Columbus, touching on (a) his theories, (b) efforts to obtain assistance, (c) first

voyage to the new world, (d) subsequent voyages, (e) later life.

62. Give, with approximate date, an account of the first permanent white settlement within the present limits of the United States.

63. Mention the European powers claiming sovereignty in North America in the first half of the 17th century. Indicate the particular territory claimed by each.

64. Describe the aboriginal inhabitants as to (a) mode of life and (b) general character. (c) State how they received the white man and (d) how they in turn were treated by him.

65. Give an account of (a) the London company and (b) the Plymouth company, and of the settlements made in America under the auspices of each.

66. Describe the beginning and trace the development of representative government in North America.

67. Give an account of (a) the settlement of Georgia, (b) the first colonial union and its object.

68. (a) State the chief causes of war between the English and the French colonists, and (b) describe *two* of the earlier campaigns.

69. (a) Discuss the attitude of the colonists toward the mother country, and (b) state the causes that led to the war of the revolution.

70. Give an account (a) of the financial condition of the colonies during the revolution and (b) of the services rendered by Robert Morris.

71. (a) Describe the boundaries of the United

States at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution and (b) name the original states. (c) Name the new states admitted prior to 1813.

72. Outline the causes that led to (a) the second war with England, (b) the war of the rebellion.

73. Give an account of (a) the Ohio trading company and the consequences that followed its organization, (b) the first military expedition of Washington.

74. (a) Mention *five* men who were prominent in the French and Indian war, with a brief note on *each*. (b) Mention *three* important events in this war and describe *one* of them.

75. Discuss the results of the French and Indian war as to (a) territorial sovereignty, (b) effects, direct and indirect, on the colonies.

VI. *March 26, 1896*

76. Give an account of Europeans who are said to have visited the western continent several centuries before Columbus.

77. Mention *five* navigators who made explorations in the new world soon after its discovery by Columbus, and name the particular territory explored by each.

78. Give an account of the efforts of Sir Walter Raleigh to plant colonies in America, and state the results of these efforts.

79. (a) Outline in a general way the mode of administration of government in the colonies, and (b)

state two leading principles on which the colonists based their views of government.

80. (a) Mention *two* colonial authors of the 18th century, and name the principal writings of each. Name (b) the first newspaper and (c) the first daily newspaper published in America.

81. Give an account of early French explorations in the west.

82. Discuss, with reference to causes and results, (a) the second war with England, (b) the war with Mexico.

83. (a) Give an account of the acquisition of Alaska by the United States. (b) Give an estimate of the importance of this territory.

84. Write biographic notes on *two* of the following: (a) John Carver, (b) Hannah Dustin, (c) William Clayborne, (d) Molly Pitcher, (e) William Pepperell.

85. Give an account of negro slavery in the United States, touching (a) its introduction, (b) its growth, (c) rise and final triumph of anti-slavery sentiment.

86. Outline the plan on which the Union was reconstructed after the war of the rebellion.

87. Give an account of the conspiracy of Pontiac.

88. Discuss the condition of the colonists, as to (a) nationality and language, (b) education and religion, (c) occupation, (d) facilities for travel, (e) home life on the farm and in the city.

89. Give an account (a) of the differences that arose between the colonies and the mother country,

and (b) of the efforts of the colonists to obtain redress of grievances.

90. (a) Give a synopsis of the condition of affairs in the colonies at the close of 1775. (b) Describe the feeling in England at this time.

VII. June 18, 1896

91. Draw a map of the eastern coast line of North America. Locate by name on this map *five* early European settlements and state by whom each was settled.

92. Give an account of the government formed by the pilgrims.

93. Write on *one* of the following topics: (a) first navigation act, (b) Bacon's rebellion.

94. Give an account of (a) *two* prominent events in the French and Indian war, (b) the result of this war.

95. Write on the social condition of the colonists in 1770, as to (a) industries, (b) education, (c) military experience and training.

96. Mention and explain *five* causes of complaint that the colonists had against the mother country.

97. (a) What action was taken under Washington's first administration in regard to the national debt? (b) Describe the plans adopted for raising revenue.

98. (a) Under what circumstances was Louisiana acquired by the United States? (b) Why was it deemed specially important?

99. (a) What is the *Monroe Doctrine*? (b) Un-

der what circumstances was it first announced? (c) Mention a recent case in which it was asserted.

100. (a) Relate the circumstances attending the organization of Kansas and Nebraska as territories. (b) Define *squatter sovereignty*.

101. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the Trent affair, (b) battle of Shiloh, (c) origin and settlement of the Alabama claims.

102. Write biographic notes on *each* of the following generals: (a) Arnold, (b) Fraser, (c) Gates, (d) Kosciusko, (e) Philip Schuyler.

103. Discuss the declaration of independence, as to (a) its signers and what the action meant to them, (b) sentiment aroused in the colonies and in England, (c) effect on the political status of the several colonies.

104. Describe the movements of Washington's army from Boston to Morristown, giving all the battles and skirmishes, with results.

105. Give an account of the services of (a) Benjamin Franklin and (b) Robert Morris in behalf of the revolutionary cause.

VIII. *August, 1896*

106-7. Draw a map of North America with its principal rivers, and the great lakes. Indicate on the map the routes of exploration taken by three of the following: (a) De Soto, (b) Marquette, (c) Champlain, (d) Lewis and Clark; the location of (e) Santa Fe, (f) St. Augustine, (g) Jamestown, (Va.), (h) Plymouth, (i) Quebec.

108. Describe the three forms of government that prevailed in the colonies before the revolutionary war, and mention an example of each.

109. State the circumstances under which the following colonial settlements were made: (a) Pennsylvania, (b) Maryland, (c) Georgia.

110. (a) Describe the expedition that resulted in the capture of fort Du Quesne. (b) Show why the capture of this position was important.

111. Give an account of the services rendered in behalf of their country by *three* of the following men: (a) Robert Morris, (b) Hamilton, (c) Greene, (d) Steuben.

112. (a) Give *three* reasons to show why the purchase of Louisiana was of importance to the country. (b) What was the extent of the territory acquired by this purchase?

113. Name *three* men who were prominent as statesmen in the first half of the 19th Century, and give an account of the public services of *each*.

114. State *three* conditions of the treaty made at the close of the Mexican war.

115. Describe for each of *three* of the following administrations one noted achievement or important event: (a) Washington's, (b) John Quincy Adams', (c) Jackson's, (d) Pierce's, (e) Grant's.

116. Explain with aid of a map the Union plan of campaign for 1862.

117. Give an account of *each* of the following: (a) Work of the Christian and Sanitary commissions in the civil war, (b) Sherman's famous march together

with a statement of the considerations that led to the undertaking of this march.

118. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Jean Ribaut, (b) Peter Schuyler, (c) James Otis, (d) John Jay, (e) William Lloyd Garrison, (f) Stephen A. Douglas.

119. Select *three* of the following quotations and state by whom and under what circumstances each of the three was uttered: (a) "No terms other than an unconditional surrender can be accepted." (b) "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." (c) "With malice toward none, with charity for all," etc. (d) "I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts; she needs none." (e) "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote."

120. Write on two of the following: (a) debate between Webster and Hayne; (b) debate between Lincoln and Douglas; (c) noted instances of the influence of oratory in the early development of our nation.

IX. September 24, 1896

121. (a) What was Columbus seeking when he sailed from Palos? (b) Give an account of his several voyages and (c) on a map locate, with name, the places where he landed.

122. Discuss the voyages of the Cabots as to (a) original object, (b) extent of explorations, (c) claims based on these explorations.

123. Write on the explorations of *two* of the fol-

lowing: (a) Ponce de Leon, (b) Balboa, (c) Cartier, (d) De Soto.

124. Give an account of the settlements made in the United States and Canada during the first quarter of the 17th century.

125. (a) Explain the New England confederacy and state its object. (b) What colonies were denied admission? (c) Why?

126. (a) What caused war between the English and the French colonies? (b) Describe one important event in *each* of the four wars.

127. (a) Describe the forms of government in the English colonies at the close of the French and Indian war. (b) Distinguish between crown colonies and charter colonies.

128. Give an account of (a) *two* laws and (b) *three* events which led up to the American revolution.

129. Describe in order of occurrence *three* decisive battles of the revolution and give an estimate of the importance of *each*.

130. Write biographic notes on five of the following: (a) Col. Pepperell, (b) James Otis, (c) Montgomery, (d) Greene, (e) Allen, (f) Stark, (g) Marion, (h) Wayne.

131. Give an account of (a) the northwest territory at the close of the revolution and its influence in holding the states together, (b) the formation of the federal constitution.

132. Write on President Washington's administration, covering (a) his election, (b) his cabinet, (c)

the various plans for raising money and paying debts, (d) the number of inhabitants in the country.

133. Give an account of *each* of the following; (a) causes of the second war with England, (b) burning of Washington.

134. Write on *three* of the following topics: (a) the acquisition of Florida, (b) the Missouri compromise, (c) La Fayette's last visit to America, (d) the introduction of railways.

135. (a) Mention in order of date *five* important battles of the great Civil war. (b) Describe the *two* deemed decisive.

X. *January 28, 1897*

136. Give an account of the early French settlements around the St. Lawrence (gulf and river). Illustrate by a map, locating the settlements.

137. (a) Distinguish between *pilgrim* and *puritan*. Give an account of the pilgrims, covering (b) their reasons for leaving England, (c) their wanderings, (d) their American colony.

138. Describe *one* prominent event in *each* of *two* of the following wars: (a) King William's, (b) Queen Anne's, (c) King George's, (d) French and Indian. (e) State the general character of these wars and the result of the *last*.

139. Show the condition of the colonies at the close of the French and Indian war, as to (a) population, (b) chief industries, (c) means of communication, (d) ability to carry on war, (e) feeling toward England.

140. Explain *five* causes that led the colonists to resist England.

141. Write on *two* of the following: (a) the first colonial congress, (b) the continental congress, (c) the articles of confederation.

142. Explain (a) the difficulties with France during John Adams' administration, (b) the alien and sedition laws.

143. (a) Explain the terms of the treaty with Mexico at the close of the Mexican war. (b) What was the Gadsden purchase?

144. Give an account of (a) the secession of South Carolina, (b) the organization of the *Confederate states*. (c) Contrast the course of Buchanan with that of Jackson concerning the threat of a state to resist the Union.

145. Give an account, covering circumstances and results, of *two* of the following battles: (a) Long Island, (b) Brandywine, (c) New Orleans, (d) Palo Alto, (e) Antietam.

146. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) Missouri compromise, (b) John Brown's raid, (c) attempt to found a monarchy in Mexico, (d) impeachment of Andrew Johnson, (e) circumstances under which Hayes became president.

147. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Ponce de Leon (b) René de Laudonnière, (c) Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, (d) Gen. Joseph Warren, (e) Samuel Adams, (f) Count Rochambeau, (g) Robert Morris, (h) John Tyler.

148. Describe the consequences of the battle of

Saratoga as shown by the action of (a) England, (b) France.

149. Give an account of the treason of Arnold, covering (a) his grievances against congress, (b) his marriage, (c) his trial and reprimand, (d) correspondence with the British commander, (e) the West Point plot and its results.

150. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) military situation at the close of 1780, (b) conduct of Gen. Charles Lee at Monmouth, (c) Gates' southern campaign, (d) reasons for the gifts to Paul Jones by foreign governments, (e) capture of Stony Point.

XI. March 25, 1897

151. Mention *one* discoverer of lands in North America in behalf of *each* of the following countries: (a) England, (b) France, (c) Spain, (d) Holland. What territory was claimed by each country on account of such discovery?

152. (a) Who were the Huguenots? (b) Give an account of their early efforts to make settlements in America.

153. Mention and explain (a) *three* inducements that tended to bring settlers to the American colonies, (b) *two* difficulties that such settlers had to face.

154. Describe *one* of the following: (a) the social and political condition of the Virginia colony under the administration of Governor Berkeley, (b) Bacon's rebellion.

155. Write on *two* of the following points concerning the French and Indian war: (a) causes, (b)

one French victory, (c) one English victory, (d) banishment of the Acadians, (e) results of the war.

156. Give *two* reasons that led the colonies to declare their independence.

157. Give an account of the nullification acts of South Carolina, touching on (a) rights claimed by South Carolina as a state, (b) speeches of Hayne and Webster, (c) action of the president.

158. (a) What was the Kansas-Nebraska bill? (b) Give an account of the troubles in Kansas growing out of the passage of this measure.

159. Describe, as to circumstances and results, *two* of the following battles, and show why *each* of the two was important: (a) Trenton, (b) King's mountain, (c) Vera Cruz, (d) battle between the Constitution and the Guerrière.

160. Give an account of the war of the rebellion, covering (a) causes, (b) *one* important battle, (c) results of the war.

161. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) Franklin's examination before the house of commons; (b) invention of the cotton gin and its effects; (c) acquisition of Florida; (d) panic of 1837; (e) Alabama claims.

162. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) John Carver, (b) La Salle, (c) Oglethorpe, (d) De Kalb, (e) Marion, (f) Sir Henry Clinton, (g) Henry Lee (Light-horse Harry), (h) Charles Sumner.

163. Give an account of the federal constitution, touching on (a) the need for it, (b) how it was made.

(c) *three* men prominent in the work, (d) adoption by states, (e) *two* important provisions.

164. Indicate by a map the location of *each* of the following: (a) James, Appomattox and Rapidan rivers, (b) Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, Yorktown.

165. (a) Describe Washington's plans and preparations for the battle of Yorktown. (b) Discuss the consequences of this battle.

XII. June 17, 1897

166. State the principal evidences that America had been visited by Europeans before the first voyage of Columbus.

167. Give an account of the North American indians, covering the following points: (a) why they were called indians, (b) their personal appearance and leading characteristics, (c) their occupations and mode of life.

168. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) *two* unsuccessful attempts of Englishmen to plant colonies in America, (b) the establishment of the first permanent English colony.

169. Mention the names of the first *two* settlements made by the Massachusetts Bay company. What was (a) the character of the settlers, (b) their chief reason for coming to America?

170. Show by a map the territory in what is now the United States claimed in 1640 by *each* of the following nations: (a) English, (b) French, (c) Spanish, (d) Dutch, (e) Swedish.

171. State the basis of the claim to American territory made by *each* of the nations mentioned in question 5.

172. Give an account of the Pennsylvania colony, touching on (a) the character of its founder, (b) the circumstances under which the lands for it were granted, (c) the chief object for which it was founded.

173. Give an account of the struggle between the French and the English for supremacy in America, covering (a) the extent and importance of the territory called New France, (b) the part taken by the indians, (c) the final contest and its results.

174. Explain (a) *three* principal causes that first led the colonies to resist English rule, (b) *two* immediate causes that led the colonies to declare their independence.

175. Show the special importance of each of *three* of the following battles: (a) Bunker Hill, (b) Long Island, (c) Trenton, (d) Oriskany, (e) Eutaw Springs.

176. Write on *two* of the following topics concerning the civil war: (a) organization of the confederate states, (b) relative condition of northern and southern states as to readiness for war, (c) effects of the blockade of the southern ports, (d) importance of Sherman's march through Georgia.

177. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Miles Standish, (b) Roger Williams, (c) Marquette, (d) Samuel Adams, (e) Molly Pitcher. (f) Commodore Perry, (g) John Marshall, (h) Hen-

ry Clay, (i) Winfield Scott, (k) William H. Seward.

178. Give an account of the condition of the nation at the beginning of Washington's administration, as to (a) extent of settled territory, (b) aggregate population, (c) occupations of the people, (d) leading cities, (e) facilities for travel and communication.

179. (a) Give the name and official title of *each* of the members of Washington's cabinet and write (b) biographic notes on *three* of them.

180. (a) Describe in detail the measures adopted for building up the credit and paying the debts of the nation. (b) What were the chief points of difference between Jefferson and Hamilton regarding these measures?

XIII. September 30, 1897

181. Give the names of *five* men who made early explorations on this continent after its discovery by Columbus, and state what particular part of the continent was explored by each.

182. Relate the circumstances attending the founding of *two* of the following colonies: (a) Maryland, (b) South Carolina, (c) Connecticut, (d) New Jersey.

183. Describe *three* forms of colonial government that existed prior to the revolutionary war.

184. (a) State the chief causes and mention *three* important events of the French and Indian war. (b) What territory did France lose in this war?

185. (a) By whom was the declaration of independence written? (b) Quote a sentence from it.

186. Give the location of *five* of the following and mention an important event of the revolutionary war connected with *each* of the five: (a) Faneuil hall, (b) Independence hall, (c) Ticonderoga, (d) Oriskany, (e) Valley Forge, (f) Tarrytown, (g) Newburg.

187. (a) What powers are possessed by the union under the constitution which the articles of confederation did not give? (b) For what reasons did some states hesitate to adopt the constitution?

188. Give an account of Jay's treaty, touching on (a) the circumstances that led to it, (b) the chief features of the treaty, (c) its reception in this country.

189. Relate the circumstances that led to *one* of the following famous utterances: (a) "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." (b) "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

190. Give an account of the work of the American navy in the revolutionary war.

191. What differences between the people of the north and of the south as to (a) political beliefs, (b) industrial conditions and (c) social customs led to the secession of the southern states in 1860-61?

192. (a) Give an account of John Brown's raid and (b) state its effects on the people of the north and of the south.

193. Narrate (a) the causes and (b) the circumstances of the war with Tripoli.

194. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Stephen Decatur, (b) George Fox, (c) John Ericsson, (d) General Herkimer, (e) Winfield Scott, (f) Horace Greeley, (g) Ralph Waldo Emerson.

195. Write on *one* of the following topics: (a) sources and causes of immigration, (b) ship-building in the United States, (c) origin and settlement of the Alabama claims.

XIV. January 27, 1898

196. By whom, in what year, and for what country was *each* of the following discovered: (a) Newfoundland, (b) Florida, (c) Pacific ocean, (d) St. Lawrence river, (e) Hudson river?

197. (a) Give an account of the adventures of Sir Francis Drake on the Pacific coast of America. (b) By what route did Drake return to England?

198. Give an account of the first settlement of the pilgrims in America, touching on (a) location, (b) date and (c) first agreement as to government. (d) Distinguish between puritans and separatists. (e) To which class did the pilgrims belong?

199. (a) Mention the *three* principal industries of the early New England settlers. (b) Explain how one of these industries brought the English colonists into conflict with the Dutch.

200. Write a sketch of Roger Williams showing (a) why he was banished from Massachusetts Bay colony, (b) his relations with the indians, (c) the dis-

tinguishing feature of the charter obtained by him from the King.

201. Write a sketch of the wars between the English colonists and the French based on the following outline: (a) general causes, (b) the circumstances that brought on the last struggle, (c) the final result.

202. (a) Mention *four* of the principal things that incited the American colonies to forcible resistance of the English government. (b) What was the original purpose of this resistance?

203. Give an account of the attitude and action of France regarding the revolutionary war in America.

204. (a) What were the *articles of confederation*? (b) In what respect were these articles defective?

205. Describe *two* important events in the administration of Jefferson showing the importance of each.

206. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the beginning of representative government in America, (b) the circumstances that led to the treaty ceding Florida to the United States, (c) the cotton gin and its influence in American history, (d) the circumstances under which Hayes became president.

207. Write on *two* of the following topics concerning the American civil war: (a) events of the year before the war, (b) the radical change in naval warfare, (c) the circumstances and terms of Lee's surrender, (d) the questions settled by the war.

208. (a) Relate the circumstances under which Washington was called to take command of the army after his retirement from the presidency. (b) How was the expected war averted?

209. Give the substance of *each* of the following: (a) alien law, (b) sedition law, (c) the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. State the reasons for the passing of these laws and resolutions.

210. (a) Write a biographic sketch of John Adams, paying special attention to his life and public services before his election to the presidency. (b) State the chief causes of his defeat for a second presidential term.

XV. *March 24, 1898*

211. Write on the discovery of America, mentioning (a) a 15th century invention that aided navigation, (b) Columbus' views regarding the shape and size of the earth, (c) the purpose of Columbus.

212. Give an account of the first permanent settlement formed in America by (a) the English, (b) the French.

213. Sketch the permanent settlement of the Carolinas as to (a) the first settlers, (b) *three* distinct classes of people that settled in Charleston, (c) why the two colonies were divided.

214. Write on the following matters relating to the French and Indian war: (a) the Ohio company and the French, (b) Washington's first campaign, (c) the final result of the war.

215. State *three* general causes and *two* direct causes of the revolutionary war.

216. (a) Mention *three* important battles of the revolution. (b) Which of these battles was most important? (c) Why?

217. Write on the finances of the revolution, touching on (a) foreign loans, (b) paper money, (c) services of Robert Morris.

218. State (a) *two* important causes and (b) *two* beneficial results of the war of 1812.

219. Write on African slavery in the United States, showing (a) how it was introduced, (b) why it became profitable in the south, (c) how it became a leading political question.

220. State the reconstruction policy of President Johnson.

221. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the Gadsden purchase, (b) the Atlantic cable, (c) the first Pacific railway.

222. Mention *one* thing for which each of *five* of the following is noted: (a) Sebastian Cabot, (b) Cabrillo, (c) Menendez, (d) John Winthrop, (e) Hannah Dustin, (f) Henry Clay, (g) General Thomas.

223. Draw an outline map of the United States and on it delineate the Mississippi, Missouri and Columbia rivers, and the boundaries of the Louisiana purchase and the Oregon country.

224. Give the substance of the embargo act and show the reasons for (a) its passage, (b) its repeal.

225. Write on *two* of the following topics: (a) the expedition of Lewis and Clark, (b) why the 12th amendment to the constitution was made, (c) the character of Jefferson.

XVI. June 16, 1898

226. (a) Give a brief account of the Cabots and of their explorations. (b) What claim was founded on these explorations?

227. (a) Sketch the circumstances that led to the first permanent European settlement on what is now United States territory. (b) What was the extent of European colonization in North America at the end of the 16th century?

228. Show how each of *five* of the following was identified with the exploration or settlement of the new world: (a) Cartier, (b) De Soto, (c) Ribault, (d) Frobisher, (e) Espejo, (f) Gosnold, (g) Champlain, (h) Hudson.

229. (a) What *two* countries made early settlements on the belt lying between the lands granted to the London company and those granted to the Plymouth company? (b) Outline the history of the two settlements.

230. Give an account of the following connected with the inter-colonial wars: (a) causes, (b) banishment of the Acadians, (c) the decisive battle and its results.

231. Mention *five* grievances set forth in the declaration of independence.

232. Give an account of the work of the second continental congress.

233. Give an account of *two* of the following and mention the administration in which they occurred:

(a) the whiskey rebellion, (b) Wayne's campaign against the indians, (c) the Jay treaty.

234. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) origin and significance of Mason and Dixon's line, (b) the development of the national flag, (c) the Missouri compromise, (d) how California became a state of the Union.

235. Write on *two* of the following topics: (a) the Kansas-Nebraska bill, (b) the contests between the friends and opponents of slavery in Kansas and in congress, (c) the appearance of a new political party in 1856, (d) the political campaign of 1860, (e) secession of South Carolina.

236. Mention (a) *three* important battles of the civil war and (b) give an account of *one* of them.

237. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the war with the Sioux indians and the death of Custer, (b) the presidential succession law, (c) one important event in the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

238. (a) State the *three* principal grievances set forth in Madison's message as sufficient reasons for declaring war against England. (b) Mention *two* statesmen who urged the administration to recommend war.

239. (a) Give an account of the battle of New Orleans and state its result. (b) What was the moral effect of this battle?

240. Show how the United States was affected by the war of 1812, as to (a) standing among nations,

(b) domestic relations, (c) new industries, (d) commerce, (e) improvement of internal communications.

XVII. September 29, 1898

241. Mention *five* places on the mainland of North America where attempts were made by Europeans to plant colonies before the year 1600. Mention the nation by which each attempt was made and state the result in each case.

242. (a) Give an account of the first permanent English settlement in the present limits of the United States. (b) Mention, with location of settlement, *three* other nations that planted colonies in America during the first half of the 17th century.

243. Give an account of the wars between the French and English in America, showing (a) general causes, (b) special causes of the last war, (c) comparative strength of the French and English colonies, (d) final result of the struggle.

244. Give an account of *five* acts or events that embittered the colonies against England and led them toward rebellion.

245. Mention *five* important battles of the revolution, showing why each was important.

246. Describe the government of the united colonies during the revolutionary period.

247. (a) Give an account of George Rogers Clark's expedition in the west and show why the result was important. (b) Describe briefly the ordinance of 1787.

248. Outline the measures adopted early in Wash-

ington's administration (a) to meet the expenses of the government and (b) to establish the national credit.

249. (a) What troubles with France arose in John Adams' administration? (b) How were these troubles finally settled?

250. (a) What changes of sentiment in regard to taxing imports took place in the north and in the south between 1814 and 1835? (b) What tariff troubles occurred in Jackson's administration?

251. Give an account of the annexation of Texas, showing (a) how Texas acquired independence, (b) the political discussion regarding the admission of Texas to the Union.

252. Mention *five* provisions of the omnibus bill.

253. State briefly the causes of the civil war.

254. Sketch the development and important services of the American navy from 1775 to the present time.

255. (a) Give the number of states in the Union and (b) mention the last *four* states admitted.

XVIII. January 26, 1899

256. For what is each of *five* of the following noted: (a) John Cabot, (b) Vespucci, (c) Balboa, (d) Champlain, (e) Ribault, (f) Marquette, (g) Raleigh?

257. Mention *five* European nations that planted colonies in North America and a permanent settlement made by each.

258. Describe the beginnings of New England,

covering (a) Gosnold's expedition, (b) the Mayflower expedition and its results.

259. Describe the *three* forms of government existing in the English colonies at the close of the wars with the French.

260. Show how the wars with the French tended to prepare the English colonies to gain their independence.

261. Show the effect on the cause of American independence of *each* of the following battles: (a) Bunker Hill, (b) Long Island, (c) Trenton, (d) Saratoga.

262. (a) Give the names and the leading principles of *two* political parties during Washington's administration. With which party was (b) John Adams identified? (c) Jefferson? (d) Hamilton? (e) Madison?

263. (a) Give an account of the explorations of Lewis and Clark, and (b) state *two* important results of their expedition.

264. Write on railways in the United States, including (a) breaking ground for the first railway, (b) the first American locomotive, (c) the first New York railway, (d) growth.

265. (a) State the causes and (b) give in detail the results of the war with Mexico.

266. (a) Mention the events that led directly to the civil war and (b) state *two* important questions settled by this war.

267. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the ordinance of 1787, (b) how Dr. Marcus Whit-

man saved Oregon, (c) the blockade during the civil war, (d) the Pan-American congress.

268. Give an account of the acquisition of territory during Monroe's administration, showing (a) circumstances and events that led to it, (b) the *three* chief conditions of the treaty.

269. (a) What is the *Monroe doctrine*? (b) Why was it proclaimed? (c) What was England's attitude toward it? (d) Why?

270. Write on the Missouri compromise as to (a) movement of population, (b) causes of sectional differences regarding slavery, (c) the southern and the northern view as to extending slavery westward, (d) the conditions of the compromise.

XIX. March 30, 1899

271. Give reasons for the expedition of Columbus, touching on (a) trade of Genoa and Venice with the east and its interruptions, (b) why he sailed west from Palos.

272. (a) Describe the trials of the colony at Jamestown. (b) State the qualities necessary to success as a pioneer.

273. (a) Mention *three* colonies that welcomed settlers without regard to religious beliefs, and (b) state the effect of this policy.

274. Write on *one* of the following topics: (a) Braddock's expedition and its results, (b) the capture of Quebec.

275. State *two* advantages possessed by (a) the

colonists in the revolutionary war, (b) the British in the revolutionary war.

276. Write a biographic sketch of about 75 words on *one* of the following: (a) Franklin, (b) Washington, (c) Hamilton.

277. (a) State *two* causes of the war of 1812. (b) In what portions of the United States was this war most severely felt?

278. (a) Mention the names of *three* new states admitted during the administrations of Madison and Monroe, and (b) state what new territory was acquired within the same period.

279. Describe the following causes leading to the civil war: (a) fugitive slave law, (b) Dred Scott decision, (c) complaints of the south, (d) complaints of the north, (e) the free-soil party.

280. Write on *one* of the following: (a) capture of New Orleans in 1862, (b) Lee's invasions of the north.

281. Give an account of *each* of the following: (a) the Atlantic cable, (b) how Hayes became president.

282. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) James Otis, (b) Patrick Henry, (c) Samuel Adams, (d) Robert Morris, (e) Daniel Boone, (f) Francis Marion, (g) Miles Standish, (h) Anthony Wayne.

283. (a) What charge was made against Adams on account of the chief member of his cabinet? (b) State the views of Adams regarding internal improvements.

284. Describe the tariff views held (a) by

Adams; (b) by Jackson. (c) What section of the country generally shared Jackson's tariff views? (d) Explain.

285. (a) What action was taken by South Carolina in regard to the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832? (b) How did Jackson meet the action of South Carolina? (c) Give reasons for his course.

XX. *June 15, 1899*

286. Show how the growth of the United States has been affected by the river systems and the great lakes.

287. (a) Give the names of *two* famous American authors who have written about the indians. (b) Describe indian warfare.

288. Give the name of a man connected with the settlement of each of *five* of the following: (a) Plymouth, (b) Quebec, (c) Boston, (d) Jamestown, (e) Philadelphia, (f) St. Augustine, (g) Georgia, (h) Kentucky, (i) Rhode Island.

289. Describe by drawing or otherwise *two* of the following: (a) blockhouse, (b) stockade, (c) canoe.

290. Show why Franklin's plan for a union of the colonies (a) was proposed, (b) was not adopted.

291. (a) Explain the stamp act of 1765. (b) Show how it was received.

292. (a) Mention *three* military operations in New England in 1775 and 1776, and (b) give an account of *one* of them.

293. State *two* ways by which the continental congress obtained money to carry on the war.

294. Show by a map or otherwise the location and extent of the first *two* accessions to the territory of the United States.

295. (a) Give the chief provision of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and (b) state the results of the passage of this bill.

296. Show the importance of the capture of Vicksburg to the cause of the union.

297. Write a biographic sketch (about 75 words) of *one* of the following: (a) Clay, (b) Lincoln, (c) Tilden.

298. (a) Give an account of the financial panic of 1837 and (b) state *three* results of this panic.

299. Give an account of the rise of the antislavery party as to (a) leaders, (b) antislavery riots, (c) denial of the right of petition, (d) presidential nominations.

300. (a) By whom and why was the annexation of Texas favored? (b) Give an account of the political struggle caused by this question of annexation and (c) state the results.

XXI. *September 28, 1899*

301. What territory of the American continent was explored by *each* of the following: (a) Columbus, (b) Ponce de Leon, (c) De Soto, (d) La Salle, (e) Cartier?

302. (a) Give an account of the first two permanent settlements made by the French on the American continent. (b) What other European settlements existed in America at this time?

303. Sketch the early history of Maryland, touching on (a) settlement, (b) charter, (c) dissensions in the colony.

304. Give the location of *each* of the following and connect each with the history of the intercolonial wars: (a) Fort Duquesne, (b) Louisburg, (c) Schenectady, (d) Acadia, (e) Fort Ticonderoga.

305. (a) Under what circumstances was negro slavery introduced into the English colonies? (b) Why did slavery grow in the south and decline in the north?

306. (a) What state of feeling existed between England and her colonies at the close of the French and Indian war? (b) Mention *four* causes that tended to change this feeling.

307. (a) Describe the campaign near Philadelphia in 1777, and (b) state the effect of this campaign on each of the opposing armies.

308. (a) Describe by map or otherwise the boundaries of the United States as fixed by the treaty with England in 1783, and (b) show the location of the northwest territory.

309. State the principal features of Hamilton's plan for establishing and maintaining the financial credit of the United States.

310. Mention *five* acquisitions of territory by the United States prior to the civil war, giving the approximate location of each acquisition.

311. Describe briefly the events connected with the civil war from Lincoln's election to the battle of Bull Run.

312. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Stonewall Jackson, (b) Ulysses S. Grant, (c) Philip Sheridan, (d) Jefferson Davis, (e) Robert E. Lee, (f) William H. Seward, (g) George B. McClellan.

313. (a) State the attitude of England toward the confederate states. Give an account of (b) the Trent affair, (c) the Alabama dispute.

314. Write on *one* of the following: (a) reconstruction of the south, (b) civil service reform, (c) the World's Columbian exposition.

315. Give an account (not exceeding 150 words) of the Spanish-American war.

XXII. January 25, 1900

316. State the basis of the claim of *each* of the following to territory in America: (a) English, (b) French, (c) Dutch.

317. Mention (a) *two* motives of the English government in planting colonies in America, (b) *two* principal causes of emigration to America in the colonial period.

318. (a) Give an account of the New England confederation and state its object. (b) What colonies were denied admission? (c) Why?

319. State (a) the chief causes and (b) the final results of the wars between the English and the French in America.

320. Mention (a) *two* laws and (b) *three* events that led to the American revolution.

321. Show (a) why the French aided the United

States during the revolution, (b) how the alliance with France aided the revolutionary cause.

322. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) war with Tripoli, (b) Louisiana purchase, (c) Ashburton treaty.

323. Trace the growth of the cotton industry in the United States, showing its effects on negro slavery.

324. Write a biographic sketch of *one* of the following: (a) Hamilton, (b) Daniel Webster, (c) Grant.

325. (a) Give an account of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry and (b) show how this raid affected the public sentiment of the country.

326. Mention *three* important battles of the civil war. Explain why each was important.

327. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Roger Williams, (b) Cotton Mather, (c) John Marshall, (d) Oliver H. Perry, (e) Samuel F. B. Morse, (f) Stephen A. Douglas, (g) Philip H. Sheridan.

328. (a) Give an account of the boundary dispute with Mexico and state its consequences. (b) Give the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

329. (a) Give the circumstances that led to the formation of the free-soil party. (b) What was the *Wilmot proviso*?

330. Sketch the history of the Oregon country, covering (a) early explorations and settlements, (b) boundary disputes with England, (c) Oregon treaty.

XXII. January 25, 1900.

331. Give an account of the explorations of *two* of the following: (a) The Cabots, (b) Cartier, (c) Balboa, (d) Hudson, (e) Marquette.

332. (a) Describe the early attempts of the Huguenots to make settlements in America. (b) State the causes of their failure.

333. (a) Show by map or otherwise the territory on the American continent controlled by the French and English respectively in the middle of the 18th century. (b) State *two* causes of war between the English colonists and the French colonists.

334. Describe England's American colonial policy in the 18th century in regard to (a) trade, (b) manufactures, (c) taxation. What was the immediate result of this policy?

335. Describe the events resulting in the surrender at Yorktown.

336. (a) What were the articles of confederation? (b) Mention *two* leading particulars in which these articles were defective, and (c) show what was done to form "a more perfect union."

337. (a) What action was taken under Washington's administration regarding the debts incurred during the revolution? (b) By whose advice was this policy adopted?

338. State (a) the chief cause and (b) *three* results of the war of 1812.

339. Mention the successive steps by which the

United States obtained its territory west of the Mississippi river.

340. Mention *three* great enterprises by which travel and trade between the east and the west were aided during the administration of John Quincy Adams.

341. Outline the events of the first year of the civil war.

342. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) John Ericsson, (b) Daniel Boone, (c) John Carver, (d) Jonathan Edwards, (e) Patrick Henry, (f) Lafayette, (g) Longfellow, (h) Pocahontas.

343. (a) What great political and social questions agitated the country when Taylor became president? State the attitude on these questions of *each* of the following: (b) Clay, (c) Webster, (d) Seward, (e) Stephen A. Douglas.

344. Show the effects on public opinion of the publication of (a) *Uncle Tom's cabin* and (b) Helper's *Impending crisis*; of (c) the assault on Senator Sumner.

345. Give an account of the following connected with the struggle between freedom and slavery in Kansas: (a) squatter sovereignty, (b) the border war, (c) the Topeka convention.

XXIV. June 14, 1900

346. Describe *one* of the following: (a) the first voyage of Columbus to America, (b) De Soto's expedition.

347. (a) Mention *two* facts that show the religious

intolerance of the Massachusetts Bay colony and (b) state *two* effects of this intolerance on the settlement of New England.

348. State, with reference to the settlement of Pennsylvania, (a) purpose of its founder, (b) kind of government established, (c) results of the "great treaty."

349. (a) Show the importance of Fort Duquesne in the French and Indian war. (b) Describe an expedition against this fort.

350. State (a) the purpose of the stamp act, (b) *one* reason why the colonists thought the stamp act unjust.

351. (a) Show the importance of the control of the Hudson river in the war of the revolution. (b) Describe an attempt of the British to get control of this river.

352. Give *three* reasons that were urged for the adoption of the federal constitution.

353. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the alien and sedition laws, (b) Eli Whitney's invention and its results, (c) the Louisiana purchase.

354. Show the effect in the civil war of (a) the blockade, (b) the opening of the Mississippi, (c) Sherman's march to the sea.

355. Write on *two* of the following: (a) development of the new south, (b) first Pacific railway, (c) purchase of Alaska.

356. Give (a) *two* causes and (b) *two* important results of the Spanish-American war.

357. Write biographic notes on *five* of the follow-

ing: (a) Francis Marion, (b) Thomas McDonough, (c) Cyrus H. McCormick, (d) Oliver H. Perry, (e) William H. Prescott, (f) Alexander H. Stephens, (g) Tecumseh.

358. (a) Give an account of the Dred Scott decision and (b) show how it affected an important provision of the Missouri compromise. (c) State the effect of this decision on political parties in the north.

359. State (a) *one* immediate cause and (b) *one* remote cause of the secession of South Carolina. (c) What preparations for war were made by the south in Buchanan's administration?

360. (a) Mention the states that seceded during Buchanan's administration. (b) Show what was done by these states to establish a new government.

XXV. September 26, 1900

361. State (a) *two* motives that led early explorers to visit the new world, (b) *two* results of early explorations.

362. Connect an important event with *each* of the following: (a) John Cabot, (b) Cortez, (c) La Salle, (d) Magellan, (e) Ponce de Leon.

363. (a) Describe the personal appearance and the mode of life of the North American Indians. (b) Mention the principal tribes of Indians that inhabited New York.

364. Give an account of the settlement of each of *two* of the following: (a) Georgia, (b) Maryland, (c) Rhode Island.

365. What were the leading industries in colonial times in (a) New England, (b) New York, (c) Virginia?

366. State (a) *two* causes of dispute between the English and the French colonists in North America, (b) *one* advantage gained by the English colonists from the intercolonial wars.

367. Explain *two* of the following: (a) navigation acts, (b) stamp act, (c) declaratory act, (d) mutiny act.

368. Mention the battle of the revolution that gave the British possession of (a) New York city, (b) Philadelphia. (c) Describe *one* of the battles mentioned.

369. Write on *two* of the following connected with Washington's administrations: (a) first inauguration, (b) an important financial measure, (c) admission of new states.

370. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) industrial changes caused by the war of 1812, (b) the completion and importance of the Erie canal.

371. State immediate and remote results of the annexation of Texas.

372. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) services of New York state in the civil war, (b) draft riots, (c) Atlantic cable.

373. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Sir Edmund Andros, (b) James Fenimore Cooper, (c) John Jay, (d) Pontiac, (e) William H. Seward, (f) William T. Sherman, (g) David Wilmot.

374. (a) State the principal provisions of the treaty between the United States and Spain (1898). (b) Who has power to make treaties for the United States?

375. Classify the following acts as legislative, executive, judicial: (a) alien and sedition laws, (b) admission of Missouri, (c) specie circular, (d) fugitive slave law, (e) Dred Scott decision, (f) emancipation proclamation.

XXVI. *January 23, 1901*

376. Connect an important fact of American history with each of *five* of the following: (a) Amerigo Vespucci, (b) Sir Francis Drake, (c) Sir Walter Raleigh, (d) John Smith, (e) Miles Standish, (f) Peter Minuit, (g) Roger Williams.

377. Define *or* explain, with reference to Indian life, *five* of the following: (a) wigwam, (b) scalplock, (c) wampum, (d) totem, (e) moccasin, (f) death-song, (g) running the gantlet.

378. (a) Mention the European nations that claimed territory in New York. (b) Explain the consequences of Champlain's attacks on the Iroquois.

379. Give an account of the Plymouth settlement, covering (a) purpose of the settlers in coming to America, (b) kind of government established, (c) hardships endured.

380. State the purpose and an important result of each of *two* of the following: (a) stamp act congress, (b) committees of correspondence, (c) declaration of independence.

381. (a) Mention *two* important battles of the revolution that were fought in New York state and (b) give an account of *one* of them.

382. Give the names of the 13 original states.

383. Describe by map or otherwise the northwest territory, showing the states that have been formed from it.

384. Write on *one* of the following: (a) Jay's treaty with England and its results, (b) invasions of New York state in the war of 1812.

385. Describe *two* routes of travel from the Atlantic states westward that were much used before railways were built.

386. (a) Mention *three* events that indicated ill feeling in regard to slavery before the civil war. (b) Give an account of *one* of the events mentioned.

387. Show the importance in the civil war of *two* of the following: (a) defeat of the Merrimac, (b) battle of Antietam, (c) capture of Vicksburg.

388. Write on *two* of the following: (a) assassination of Garfield, (b) resources of Alaska, (c) annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

389. Mention (a) the departments of government that were established by the constitution, (b) *two* duties of the president of the United States.

390. State briefly how a United States law is made. XXVII. March 27, 1901

391. Write on *two* of the following: (a) origin of the name America, (b) England's claim to North America, (c) the discovery of the Pacific.

392. Mention (a) *three* traits of character and (b) *two* religious beliefs of the North American Indians.

393. (a) What portions of New York state were first settled by the Dutch? (b) State the approximate location of a settlement made in New York by the Germans.

394. Give an account of the settlement of Maryland, touching on (a) name and purpose of its founder, (b) the toleration act, (c) Clayborne's rebellion.

395. Describe the trade of the American colonies prior to the revolution, including a mention of *three* important articles (a) exported, (b) imported.

396. State the circumstances that led to (a) the battle of Princeton, (b) Sullivan's expedition (1779).

397. (a) Mention *two* important events that occurred in Jefferson's administration and (b) give an account of *one* of them.

398. State in regard to travel in the United States (a) means used by early settlers, (b) an improvement made before 1800, (c) *two* improvements introduced between 1800 and 1850.

399. Write on *one* of the following: (a) the anti-slavery leaders of New York, (b) the discovery of gold in California and the results of the discovery.

400. Write brief biographies of *two* of the following: (a) Lafayette, (b) Andrew Jackson, (c) Cyrus W. Field.

401. Mention (a) *two* remote causes and (b) *two* immediate causes of the civil war.

402. (a) Define impeachment. (b) By whom are impeachments (c) made, (d) tried? (e) What president of the United States was tried on impeachment charges?

403. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the Alabama claims, (b) the Ku-Klux Klan, (c) Greater New York, (d) the part taken by New York in the Spanish war.

404. Connect an important event in American history with each of *five* of the following places: (a) Kingston, (b) Newburgh, (c) Oswego, (d) Palmyra, (e) Plattsburg, (f) Tappan, (g) Ticonderoga, (h) Tarrytown, (i) White Plains.

405. (a) How are members of the cabinet chosen? (b) Mention the official titles and general duties of *three* cabinet officers.

XXVIII. June 19, 1901

406. (a) Describe *two* trade routes between Europe and Asia in the 15th century and (b) show why other routes were sought.

407. (a) What portions of New York were inhabited by Algonquins? Show the attitude of the Algonquins in New York and New Jersey toward (b) the Iroquois, (c) the early Dutch settlers.

408. (a) Describe Raleigh's attempts to settle Virginia and state (b) the immediate results, (c) a remote result.

409. Write on *one* of the following: (a) effects of the French and Indian wars on the colonies, (b)

important events in Governor Dongan's administration.

410. (a) Mention *two* colonial congresses that met prior to 1775 and (b) state what was done by each.

411. Give an account of the sufferings of New York in the revolution, covering (a) battles fought in the state, (b) hostile invasions, (c) duration of the British occupation of New York city and vicinity.

412. Mention and explain *two* difficulties encountered by the government of the United States from 1783 to 1789.

413. Show the effect on the growth of slavery of (a) the cultivation of tobacco, (b) the ordinance of 1787, (c) the growing of cotton.

414. Write on *one* of the following: (a) the battle of Lake Champlain (1814), (b) the anti-rent troubles, (c) the origin of the free-soil party.

415. Give a brief account of the territorial gains made by the United States between 1812 and 1870.

416. Mention *three* important naval engagements in the civil war and state a result of each.

417. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) the Pacific railways, (b) the battle of Manila bay, (c) the formation of Greater New York.

418. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) George Rogers Clark, (b) De Witt Clinton, (c) George Armstrong Custer, (d) James Buchanan Eads, (e) Robert Fulton, (f) Alexander Hamilton, (g) Elias Howe, (h) George Gordon Meade.

419. Define or explain *five* of the following: (a)

census, (b) copyright, (c) counterfeiting, (d) patent, (e) privateer, (f) treason, (g) treaty, (h) veto.

420. State in regard to the justices of the supreme court of the United States (a) method of appointment, (b) term of office. (c) Who was the first chief justice?

XXIX. September 25, 1901

421. Explain why the invention of the mariner's compass aided the discovery and exploration of the new world.

422. Give an account of the settlement of New York by the Dutch, covering (a) the purpose of the first settlers, (b) the location of the first *two* settlements, (c) the introduction of the patroon system.

423. Give an account of the settlement of *one* of the following: (a) Rhode Island, (b) Kentucky.

424. Write on *one* of the following connected with the French and Indian wars; (a) the attack on Schenectady, (b) the first capture of Louisburg, (c) the Albany congress (1754).

425. Mention (a) *two* colleges in the United States that were founded before the revolution, giving the location of each, (b) a colony that established elementary schools by law.

426. (a) What was the stamp act (1765)? (b) Explain why the repeal of the stamp act did not pacify the colonists.

427. Write on *one* of the following: (a) the battle of Long Island and its results, (b) Arnold's treason.

428. Give an account of the boyhood and youthful training of George Washington.

429. Mention the first *five* presidents of the United States and connect an important event with the administration of each.

430. (a) Show why the admission of Missouri caused dispute. (b) State the terms of the Missouri compromise.

431. Show the importance in the civil war of *two* of the following: (a) the capture of forts Henry and Donelson, (b) the battle of Antietam, (c) the emancipation proclamation, (d) the capture of Atlanta.

432. Mention the territorial gains made by the United States since the civil war and state how each was acquired.

433. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Samuel Adams, (b) Ethan Allen, (c) Alexander Graham Bell, (d) General Braddock, (e) Nathan Hale, (f) Francis S. Key, (g) Dred Scott, (h) Harriet Beecher Stowe.

434. (a) What department of government has charge of the United States census? (b) How often and for what purposes is the United States census taken?

435. State the qualifications for the presidency of the United States as regards (a) age, (b) birth, (c) residence.

XXX. *January 29, 1902*

436. Give an account of the first voyage of Columbus to America, covering (a) purpose, (b) discouragements, (c) results.

437. Give a brief account of the discovery of *two* of the following: (a) Florida, (b) the Mississippi, (c) the St. Lawrence.

438. Show how New York came into the possession of the English.

439. Describe the difficulties and perils of the early settlers of *one* of the following: (a) Jamestown, (b) Plymouth.

440. Show (a) how negro slavery began in the colonies, (b) why slavery increased more rapidly in the south than in the north.

441. Draw a map of that section of New York most exposed to invasion during the French and Indian wars and on it give the location, with name, of each of *two* important forts.

442. Define or explain *two* of the following: (a) writs of assistance, (b) declaratory act, (c) committees of correspondence, (d) Boston port bill.

443. Mention, as notably connected with the revolution, (a) *two* political leaders, (b) *three* American generals, (c) *one* English statesman who favored the colonists, (d) *two* foreigners who gave substantial aid, (e) *one* naval commander, (f) *one* financier.

444. (a) What event forced England to grant independence to the colonies? (b) State the boundaries of the United States as fixed by the treaty of 1783.

445. Mention the important wars in which the United States engaged between 1783 and 1860. Give the general cause and *one* important result of each war.

446. State the circumstances that led to the an-

nexation of each of *two* of the following: (a) Florida, (b) Texas, (e) Hawaii.

447. Write on *two* of the following: (a) the battle of Gettysburg, (b) Lincoln's assassination, (c) results of the civil war.

448. Compare the methods of travel and transportation in colonial days with those of the present time.

449. Who has power under the constitution to (a) command the army and navy, (b) admit new states, (c) make treaties, (d) declare war? (e) Distinguish between congress and the house of representatives.

450. (a) Mention *three* things that the constitution forbids states to do. (b) Give a reason for *one* of these prohibitions.

XXXI. March 24, 1902

451. What was generally believed before the discovery of America in regard to (a) the shape of the earth, (b) the size of the earth? (c) Show how *one* of these beliefs was a hindrance to Columbus.

452. Draw a map of New York state and on it show, with name, the location of *two* Dutch settlements.

453. State how *two* of the following aided the settlement of the American colonies: (a) John Winthrop, (b) Cecil Calvert (Lord Baltimore), (c) William Penn, (d) James Oglethorpe.

454. Write on *one* of the following topics: (a)

the purchase of Manhattan island, (b) the troubles of Peter Stuyvesant.

455. (a) State *one* frequent cause of trouble between the English colonists and the Indians. (b) Why were the Indians of central New York hostile to the French?

456. Give an account of a public service rendered by Benjamin Franklin (a) before the revolution, (b) during the revolution, (c) after the revolution.

457. Arrange in the order of occurrence the following: (a) battle of Lexington, (b) stamp act, (c) Boston port bill, (d) Boston tea-party, (e) battle of Long Island.

458. (a) Distinguish between battle and campaign. (b) Mention *three* campaigns of the revolution and an important result of each.

459. Mention and explain *two* benefits derived from the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

460. Relate the circumstances that led to the purchase of Louisiana.

461. State in regard to the Erie canal (a) its purpose, (b) its chief promoter, (c) its benefits to New York state and the west.

462. (a) Mention an important event of Jackson's administrations. (b) Show the importance of the event mentioned.

463. Write on *two* of the following: (a) the emancipation proclamation, (b) the Haymarket riot in Chicago, (c) the assassination of President McKinley.

464. Show how *each* of the following is chosen and state the term of office of each: (a) United States senator, (b) member of the house of representatives.

465. Mention the department, executive, legislative or judicial, which has charge of *each* of the following: (a) selection of post-masters, (b) levying taxes, (c) trials for treason, (d) pardons for offenses against the United States, (e) fixing a standard of weights and measures.

XXXII. June 18, 1902

466. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Champlain, (b) Coronado, (c) Cortez, (d) Sir Francis Drake, (e) La Salle, (f) Magellan, (g) Verrazano.

467. Mention *three* European nations that made settlements in North America and give the location of the first permanent settlement made by each.

468. Describe the settlement of *one* of the following: (a) Pennsylvania, (b) Rhode Island, (c) Georgia.

469. Give an account of *two* instances in which early settlers were greatly aided by the Indians.

470. Describe by drawing or otherwise *two* of the following: (a) blockhouse, (b) spinning-wheel, (c) colonial fireplace, (d) snow-shoe.

471. (a) Mention *three* events that may be regarded as causes of the Revolution. (b) Give an account of *one* event mentioned.

472. Write on *two* of the following topics relating to the Revolution: (a) the capture of Ticonderoga,

(b) the death of Nathan Hale, (c) the burning of Kingston.

473. Show how the surrender of Burgoyne was connected with (a) the battle of Bennington, (b) the battle of Oriskany.

474. (a) What departments of government established by the Constitution were not provided for in the Articles of Confederation? (b) Why were these departments found necessary?

475. Mention an important event in the administration of *each* of the following: (a) Jefferson, (b) Monroe, (c) John Quincy Adams. (d) Show the importance of *one* event mentioned.

476. Mention the American who is entitled to most credit for *each* of the following: (a) steamboat, (b) sewing-machine, (c) telegraph, (d) Atlantic cable, (e) telephone.

477. Give an account of Sherman's march to the sea, covering (a) purpose, (b) route chosen, (c) *three* important results.

478. Relate important circumstances that led to the recent war with Spain.

479. Sketch the life of *one* of the following: (a) De Witt Clinton, (b) Ulysses S. Grant, (c) William McKinley.

480. (a) What is a veto? (b) How may a bill that has been vetoed become a law?

XXXIII. September 24, 1902

481. Give an account of a noted exploration of

North America made in the service of (a) France, (b) England.

482. Describe the mode of life of the North American Indians, covering (a) habitations, (b) occupations.

483. Give an account of the Massachusetts Bay colony, touching on (a) purpose, (b) principal leaders, (c) principal settlements.

484. Mention *two* important military expeditions of the French and Indian wars and show the purpose of each expedition.

485. (a) Distinguish between charter colony and royal colony. (b) What special advantage was possessed by charter colonies?

486. State in regard to American colonial trade (a) *two* restrictions made by England, (b) an illegal practice that became common in the colonies.

487. (a) Mention as connected with the Revolution *five* important events that occurred in New York state. (b) Give an account of *one* event mentioned.

448. Give an account of the First Continental Congress, showing (a) why it was summoned, (b) where it met, (c) what it did.

489. Show by map or otherwise the location in New York state of (a) *three* places that were invaded in the War of 1812, (b) *two* cities whose growth was largely promoted by the Erie canal.

490. Mention an important event connected with the administration of *each* of the following: (a) Van Buren, (b) Polk, (c) Buchanan. Show the importance of each event mentioned.

491. State *one* important result of *each* of the following: (a) the invention of the cotton-gin, (b) the invention of the reaper, (c) the introduction of railways.

492. Mention and explain *two* important causes of the Civil War.

493. State in regard to the Alabama claims (a) origin, (b) importance, (c) terms of settlement.

494. Why are states forbidden by the Constitution to (a) engage in war, (b) make treaties, (c) coin money?

495. Mention and explain *three* duties of the president of the United States.

XXXIV. January 28, 1902

496. (a) Give *two* reasons why Columbus wished to find a new route to India. (b) Show why the discoveries of Columbus at first disappointed the Spaniards.

497. Describe the character of the North American Indian as it appeared in (a) peace, (b) war.

498. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Cecil Calvert, (b) Massasoit, (c) Peter Minuit, (d) William Penn, (e) Pocahontas, (f) Governor Winthrop, (g) Roger Williams.

499. Describe the settlement of New Netherlands, touching on (a) previous explorations, (b) purpose of the early settlers, (c) kind of government established.

500. Mention a colony that before the Revolution

engaged largely in (a) fishing, (b) fur trading, (c) commerce, (d) tobacco raising, (e) rice growing.

501. Write on *two* of the following relating to the colonial history of New York: (a) the First General Assembly, (b) the burning of Schenectady, (c) Jacob Leisler's rebellion.

502. Give an account of the public services of George Washington prior to the Revolution.

503. Distinguish between the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution. (b) When was the Constitution adopted?

504. Mention as connected with the War of 1812 (a) *three* important American victories, (b) *two* serious American disasters. (c) Give an account of one event mentioned.

505. Arrange the following in chronologic order with reference to their administrations: (a) Lincoln, (b) Grant, (c) John Quincy Adams, (d) Andrew Jackson, (e) John Adams. Connect *one* important event with each administration.

506. Show the importance of *two* of the following in the Civil War: (a) the first battle of Bull Run, (b) the capture of New Orleans, (c) the capture of Atlanta.

507. Show how *each* of the following was acquired: (a) Oregon, (b) Alaska, (c) Porto Rico.

508. Give an account of the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

509. Define or explain *five* of the following: (a) Congress, (b) electoral college, (c) Emancipation

Proclamation, (d) impeachment, (e) legislation, (f) suffrage, (g) treaty.

510. (a) What important duty is performed by the vice-president? (b) Mention *three* vice-presidents who have succeeded to the presidency through the death of the president.

XXXV. *March 25, 1903*

511. Give an account of an important exploration of each of *two* of the following: (a) Magellan, (b) Henry Hudson, (c) Adrian Block.

512. Mention the first permanent settlement made within the present boundaries of the United States by (a) Spain, (b) England. Give the location and the approximate date of each.

513. Give *two* reasons why early European settlements in North America were generally made on or near the coast.

514. Write on *one* of the following: (a) customs and mode of life of the Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam, (b) Champlain's attack on the Iroquois and its results.

515. (a) Mention *two* American colonies that had the right to elect their own governors. (b) What important colony was deprived of this right in the reign of Charles 2? (c) Give reasons.

516. Explain the circumstances under which *two* of the following were uttered: (a) "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles 1 his Cromwell, and George 3 may profit by their example," (b) "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country," (c) "I regret

only that I have but one life to give to my country."

517. (a) Mention *three* battles of the Revolution that were commanded by Washington. (b) Give an account of *one* battle mentioned.

518. (a) Mention *five* states that have been formed from the Louisiana purchase. (b) Why did the possession of New Orleans become important to the United States?

519. What section of the United States was much opposed to the War of 1812? Give reasons.

520. State the provisions of the Missouri Compromise in regard to slavery.

521. Define or explain *two* of the following: (a) fugitive slave law, (b) Dred Scott Decision, (c) underground railroad.

522. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) draft riot in New York city, (b) Lincoln's *Gettysburg Address*, (c) the capture of Richmond.

523. Sketch the life of *one* of the following: (a) Philip Schuyler, (b) William H. Seward, (c) Peter Cooper.

524. State with reference to the governor of New York state (a) mode of election, (b) term of office, (c) *three* duties.

525. Mention and explain *three* rights secured to every law-abiding citizen by the Constitution of the United States.

XXXVI. June 17, 1903

526. Show why exploration in the 15th century was extended by the use of the mariner's compass.

527. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the discovery of the Pacific ocean, (b) the voyage of Magellan, (c) the discovery of the continent of North America.

528. Write on *one* of the following: (a) Indian attacks on the Dutch settlers in the time of Governor Kieft, (b) dispute between the Dutch and the English in regard to the boundary of New Netherlands.

529. (a) Mention *two* New England colonies that were first settled by people from Massachusetts. (b) Give an account of the settlement of *one* of these colonies.

530. Define or explain *five* of the following: (a) charter, (b) royal governor, (c) proprietary colony, (d) regicides, (e) New England Confederacy, (f) witchcraft, (g) Puritan, (h) Pilgrim.

531. Mention *three* important English victories in the last intercolonial war and show why each was important.

532. Write on *one* of the following relating to the Revolution: (a) Washington's retreat through New Jersey, (b) Benefits of the French alliance, (c) Indian and Tory warfare in New York state.

533. Mention the presidents of the United States from 1789 to 1812. Connect an important event with the administration of each.

534. Give an account of the Mexican War, touching on (a) remote cause, (b) immediate cause, (c) resulting territorial gains.

535. State an important service rendered by each of *three* of the following: (a) Andrew Jackson, (b)

Henry Clay, (c) Daniel Webster, (d) De Witt Clinton, (e) Samuel F. B. Morse.

536. Give an account of the dispute that arose over the admission of California as a state.

537. Mention and describe *two* important events by which the Union forces gained control of the Mississippi in the Civil War.

538. Mention as results of the War with Spain (a) the possessions lost by Spain, (b) the territorial gains of the United States.

539. Show how those held in slavery before the Civil War (a) became citizens of the United States, (b) obtained the right to vote.

540. (a) Distinguish between a legislative bill and a law. (b) How does a bill become a law in New York state?

XXXVII. *September 30, 1903*

541. Mention an exploration that gave claim to territory in North America to (a) England, (b) France. Give an account of each exploration mentioned.

542. Describe *three* weapons or implements used by the Indians before America was settled by Europeans.

543. Mention *one* man prominently connected with the settlement of *each* of the following: (a) Plymouth, (b) Salem, (c) New Amsterdam, (d) Quebec, (e) St. Augustine.

544. Write on *one* of the following: (a) Indian

wars in New England, (b) aid given by the Iroquois to the English in New York.

545. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) New York's resistance to the Stamp Act, (b) conflicts that arose in New York city from the attempt of the British government to quarter troops on the colony.

546. Give an account of *each* of the following and state an important result of each: (a) the Boston Tea-party, (b) the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen.

547. Write on *one* of the following: (a) Benjamin Franklin at the French court, (b) the services of John Paul Jones.

548. (a) Mention *three* important events that occurred during Jefferson's administrations. (b) Give an account of *one* event mentioned.

549. Mention the most important battle fought in New York state during the War of 1812. Give an account of this battle.

550. State in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill (a) its principal provision, (b) the disorders that resulted from its passage.

551. Show the importance in the Civil War of *two* of the following: (a) the firing on Fort Sumter (1861), (b) The Trent Affair, (c) the capture of Mobile Bay.

552. Mention *five* presidents who have served since the Civil War. Connect an important event with the administration of each.

553. (a) State how and when Alaska was acquired.

(b) Mention *three* of the most valuable products of Alaska.

554. Describe the legislative branch of the United States government, touching on (a) divisions, (b) election of the members of each division, (c) presiding officer of each division.

555. Mention the branch of government, legislative, executive or judicial, which has charge of *each* of the following: (a) appointing judges of the Supreme Court, (b) raising an army, (c) commanding the army, (d) declaring war, (e) settling controversies between states.

XXXVIII. January 27, 1904

556. Relate *two* events in the life of Columbus that show his perseverance.

557. Mention territory in the new world over which dispute arose between (a) France and Spain, (b) England and Holland, (c) England and France, (d) Holland and Sweden. State results in each case.

558. Give an account of the first settlement made by Europeans in *three* of the following places: (a) Albany, (b) Borough of Manhattan, (c) Brooklyn, (d) Johnstown, (e) Kingston, (f) Oswego, (g) Ogdensburg.

559. State in regard to the Quakers (a) why they were persecuted, (b) what colony they founded, (c) how they were governed as a colony.

560. (a) State what was done in the 18th century to people who failed to pay their debts. (b) Show how

the laws against debtors brought many settlers to the American colonies.

561. Mention *five* tribes of the Iroquois in New York state. Show by map or otherwise the location of each tribe mentioned.

562. Relate the circumstances that led to the battle of (a) Lexington, (b) Bunker Hill.

563. Arrange in order of occurrence the following: (a) the battle of Saratoga, (b) the Declaration of Independence, (c) the evacuation of Boston by the British, (d) the battle of Princeton, (e) Greene's campaign in the south.

564. Mention and explain *two* benefits gained by the purchase of Louisiana.

565. (a) Explain the meaning of slavery. (b) Mention *five* states in which slavery existed in 1860.

566. Mention *three* additions to territory made by the United States since the Civil War. Show how each addition mentioned is valuable.

567. Describe an improvement made since the Civil War in (a) travel, (b) communication.

568. Define constitution. By whom are constitutions (a) drawn up, (b) adopted? What serves as a constitution in the case of a city?

569. Mention *two* duties of the president of the United States that must be performed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

570. Give an account of Lincoln's boyhood.

XXXIX. *March 23, 1904*

571. Describe the weapons of the North American Indians before Europeans came.

572. Mention *three* noted English explorers who lived before 1600. Connect *one* important exploration or discovery with the name of each explorer mentioned.

573. Give an account of the rule of Peter Stuyvesant, touching on (a) character of the governor, (b) attempt of the settlers to secure a legislature, (c) overthrow.

574. (a) Mention *two* fortifications erected by the French in the Champlain valley. (b) Why was the possession of this valley important to the French?

575. Give an account of the life of Benjamin Franklin previous to the Revolution.

576. Explain what the colonists meant by the watchword "No taxation without representation."

577. Mention *two* important battles of the Revolution and show the importance of each.

578. Mention (a) the 13 original States, (b) *two* States admitted during Washington's administration.

579. Give an account of the Nullification Act of South Carolina (1832), touching on (a) cause, (b) results.

580. Mention *two* improvements in transportation and travel made in New York state between 1812 and 1840. Show how these improvements affected (a) New York city, (b) the western portions of the state.

581. Give an account of the settlement of California.

582. Explain why the Fugitive Slave Law (1850) was greatly disliked by the North.

583. (a) Mention *two* important events in the administration of *each* of the following: (a) McKinley, (b) Roosevelt. (c) Give an account of *one* of the events mentioned.

584. Show how a foreigner may become a citizen of the United States.

585. Mention the department of government that has charge of (a) levying taxes, (b) collecting taxes, (c) deciding disputes in regard to the meaning of the Constitution, (d) the army and navy, (e) making treaties.

XL. June 15, 1904

586. Describe the routes by which goods were brought from Asia to Europe before Vasco da Gama made the voyage to India around Cape of Good Hope.

587. Give a brief account of a noted exploration of (a) Ponce de Leon, (b) Cartier.

588. Give an account of an exploration in New York state by (a) Hudson, (b) Champlain.

589. Show the importance in the French and Indian War of *each* of the following: (a) Louisburg, (b) Quebec, (c) Fort Duquesne.

590. Describe by drawing or otherwise *one* of the following: (a) a colonial Dutch mansion, (b) a colonial fireplace, (c) a colonial kitchen.

591. Define or explain *two* of the following: (a) the Stamp Act, (b) the Townshend Acts, (c) the Mutiny Act, (d) Writs of Assistance.

592. (a) Mention *four* important cities in the colonies during the American Revolution. Which of the cities mentioned was (b) the largest, (c) the longest held by the British troops?

593. Give *three* reasons why Burgoyne was forced to surrender.

594. Explain what Washington meant by saying of the government of the United States (1783-1789), "We are one nation to-day, and thirteen to-morrow."

595. State *three* important powers given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States.

596. (a) Mention the two houses of Congress. State in regard to the houses of Congress (b) how the members of each are chosen, (c) why *two* houses are better than one.

597. (a) Mention *three* important events of Monroe's administration. (b) Give an account of *one* event mentioned.

598. Mention *five* important events of the Civil War and show the importance of each.

599. Mention and explain an important result of the invention of *each* of the following: (a) the cotton-gin, (b) the sewing-machine, (c) the electric telegraph.

600. Show what additions of territory have been gained by the United States through conquest.

L A T E R

Regents Questions in Spelling

1895-1904

BEING ALL THE WORDS IN SPELLING GIVEN DURING THE YEARS
NAMED IN EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE REGENTS
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

PREPARED BY

C. W. BARDEEN

EDITOR OF THE SCHOOL BULLETIN



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PREFACE

So far as we know this form of giving out words in spelling was first used in the regents examinations; certainly I have not seen it in print elsewhere at an earlier date. It was used in the first examination in spelling given by the regents, on Nov. 7, 1866, and was continued eight years, lists of disconnected words being given for the first time Nov. 6, 1874—why, I do not know, unless because it was much less trouble. This form was resumed Feb. 26, 1880, and has always been considered characteristic of the regents examinations.

It has many advantages. The use of the words in matter read consecutively makes unnecessary any explanations as for instance whether the word practice is a noun or a verb; it suggests definitions, and makes the exact meaning of words familiar; it is in some ways a combination of oral and written spelling, with the advantages of both.

When the selections are carefully made, as here, it gives acquaintance with good literature, and the use of words by skilled authors. The 58 selections given are from 45 different authors, and the pupil will instinctively feel the difference in their styles. Hayne is represented as well as Sumner, Jefferson Davis as well as Daniel Webster. You may have the stateliness of Washington or the familiar ease of Irving, the swelling periods of Hume or the simple statements of Emerson. The list of authors on the next page enables the teacher to select what will best fit the needs of each day.

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LATER REGENTS QUESTIONS IN SPELLING

1895 — 1904

I. January 23, 1895

(1) There is an (2) opinion, that (3) parties in free (4) countries are (5) useful (6) checks upon the (7) administration of the (8) government, and (9) serve to keep (10) alive the (11) spirit of (12) liberty. This (13) within (14) certain (15) limits is (16) probably (17) true, and in governments of a (18) monarchical cast, (19) patriotism may look with (20) indulgence if not with (21) favor, upon the spirit of (22) party. But in (23) those of the (24) popular (25) character, in governments (26) purely (27) elective, it is a spirit not to be (28) encouraged. From their (29) natural (30) tendency, it is certain there will (31) always be (32) enough of that spirit for (33) every (34) salutary (35) purpose. And there being (36) constant (37) danger of (38) excess, the (39) effort (40) ought to be, by (41) force of (42) public opinion to (43) mitigate and (44) assuage it . . . (45) Observe good faith and (46) justice (47) towards all nations; (48) cultivate (49) peace and (50) harmony with all. (51) Religion and (52) morality (53) enjoin this (54) conduct; and can it be, that good (55) policy does not (56) equally enjoin it? It will be (57) worthy of a free, (58) enlightened,

and at no (59) distant (60) period a great nation, to give to (61) mankind the (62) magnanimous and (63) too (64) novel (65) example of a people always (66) guided by an (67) exalted justice and (68) benevolence. Who can (69) doubt that in the (70) course of time and things, the (71) fruits of such a plan would (72) richly repay any (73) temporary (74) advantages, which might be lost by a (75) steady (76) adherence to it? Can it be that (77) providence has not (78) connected the (79) permanent (80) felicity of a nation with its (81) virtues? . . . Alas! is it (82) rendered (83) impossible by its (84) vices? In the (85) execution of such a plan, nothing is more (86) essential than that permanent, (87) inveterate (88) antipathies (89) against (90) particular nations, and (91) passionate (92) attachments for others, should be (93) excluded; and that, in place of them, just and (94) amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an (95) habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its (96) animosity or to its (97) affection, either of which is (98) sufficient to lead it (99) astray from its duty and its (100) interest.—*Washington's Farewell Address.*

II. *March 31, 1895*

(1) Gentlemen, the (2) development of (3) our American (4) internal (5) resources, the (6) extension to the (7) utmost of the (8) commercial (9)

system, and the (10) appearance of new (11) moral (12) causes (13) which are to (14) modify the state, are (15) giving an (16) aspect of (17) greatness to the (18) future, which the (19) imagination (20) fears to open. (21) One thing is (22) plain for all men of (23) common (24) sense and common (25) conscience, that (26) here, here in (27) America, is the (28) home of man. After all the (29) deductions which are to be (30) made for our (31) pitiful (32) politics, which (33) stake every (34) gravest (35) national (36) question on the (37) silly (38) die (39) whether James or whether (40) Robert shall sit in the (41) chair and hold the (42) purse; after all the deduction is made for our (43) frivolities and (44) insanities, (45) there (46) still (47) remains an (48) organic (49) simplicity and (50) liberty, which, when it (51) loses its (52) balance, (53) redresses (54) itself (55) presently, which (56) offers (57) opportunity to the (58) human (59) mind not (60) known in any other (61) region. . . (62) Commanding (63) worth and (64) personal (65) power must sit (66) crowned in all (67) companies, nor will (68) extraordinary persons be (69) slighted or (70) affronted in any (71) company of (72) civilized men. But the system is an (73) invasion of the (74) sentiment of (75) justice and the (76) native (77) rights of men, which, (78) however (79) decorated, must (80) lessen the (81) value of English (82) citizenship. It is for (83) Englishmen to (84) consider, not for us; we (85) only say, Let us live in

America, (86) too (87) thankful for our (88) want of (89) feudal (90) institutions. . . If only the men are (91) employed in (92) conspiring with the (93) designs of the spirit who led us (94) hither and is leading us still, we shall (95) quickly (96) enough advance out of all hearing of others' (97) censures, out of all (98) regrets of our own, into a new and more (99) excellent social state than history has (100) recorded.—*Emerson*.

III. June 12, 1895

In the temper of (1) Bacon — we (2) speak of Bacon the (3) philosopher, not of Bacon the (4) lawyer and (5) politician — (6) there was a (7) singular (8) union of (9) audacity and (10) sobriety. The (11) true (12) philosophical (13) temperament may, we think, be (14) described in (15) four (16) words — (17) much hope, (18) little (19) faith; a (20) disposition to (21) believe that (22) anything, (23) however (24) extraordinary, may be (25) done; an indisposition to believe that anything extraordinary has (26) been done. In (27) these (28) points the (29) constitution of Bacon's (30) mind seems to us to have been (31) absolutely (32) perfect. (33) Closely (34) connected with this (35) peculiarity of Bacon's (36) temper, was a (37) striking peculiarity of his (38) understanding. With (39) great (40) minuteness of (41) observation, he had an (42) amplitude of (43) comprehension (44) such as has (45) never yet been (46) vouchsafed to any (47) other (48) human

being. The (49) essays (50) contain (51) abundant (52) proofs that no (53) nice (54) feature of (55) character, no peculiarity in the (56) ordering of a (57) house, a (58) garden, or a court-masque, could (59) escape the (60) notice of one (61) whose mind was (62) capable of (63) taking in the (64) whole (65) world of (66) knowledge. . . . In (67) keenness of observation he has been (68) equaled, (69) though (70) perhaps never (71) surpassed. But the (72) largeness of his mind was all his (73) own. "I have taken," said Bacon, in a (74) letter (75) written, when he was only thirty-one, to his (76) uncle Lord Burleigh—"I have taken all knowledge to be my (77) province." In any other young man, (78) indeed in any other man, this (79) would have been a (80) ridiculous (81) flight of (82) presumption. There have been thousands of (83) better (84) mathematicians, (85) astronomers, (86) chemists, (87) physicians, (88) botanists, (89) mineralogists, than Bacon. No man would go to Bacon's works to learn any (90) particular (91) science or art, any more than he would go to a twelve-inch globe in order to find his way from Kennington (92) turnpike to Clapham (93) common. The art which Bacon (94) taught was the art of (95) inventing (96) arts. The knowledge in which Bacon (97) excelled all men was a knowledge of the (98) mutual (99) relations of all (100) departments of knowledge.—*Macaulay*.

IV. September 25, 1895

To (1) reverse the rod, to spell the charm (2) backward, to (3) break the (4) ties which (5) bound a (6) stupefied people to the seat of (7) enchantment, was the noble (8) aim of (9) Milton. To this all his (10) public (11) conduct was (12) directed. For this he (13) joined the (14) presbyterians; for this he (15) forsook them. He (16) fought their (17) perilous (18) battle; but he (19) turned away with (20) disdain from their (21) insolent (22) triumph. He saw that they, like those whom they (23) vanquished, were (24) hostile to the (25) liberty of (26) thought. He (27) therefore joined the (28) independents, and called upon (29) Cromwell to break the (30) secular (31) chain, and to save free (32) conscience from the paw of the presbyterian (33) wolf. With a (34) view to the same great (35) object, he (36) attacked the (37) licensing (38) system, in that (39) sublime (40) treatise which every (41) statesman could wear as a (42) sign upon his hand and as (43) frontlets between his eyes. His attacks were, in (44) general, directed less against (45) particular (46) abuses than (47) against those deeply (48) seated (49) errors on which almost all abuses are founded, the (50) servile (51) worship of (52) eminent men and the (53) irrational dread of (54) innovation.

That he (55) might shake the (56) foundations of these (57) debasing (58) sentiments more (59) effectually, he always (60) selected for himself the

(61) boldest (62) literary (63) services. He never came up in the (64) rear, when the (65) outworks had been carried and the (66) breach (67) entered. He pressed into the (68) forlorn hope. At the (69) beginning of the (70) changes, he (71) wrote with (72) incomparable (73) energy and (74) eloquence against the (75) bishops. But when his (76) opinion seemed (77) likely to (78) prevail, he (79) passed on to other subjects, and (80) abandoned (81) prelacy to the (82) crowd of (83) writers who now (84) hastened to insult a (85) falling (86) party. There is no more (87) hazardous (88) enterprise than that of (89) bearing the (90) torch of truth into those dark and (91) infected (92) recesses, in which no light has ever (93) shone. But it was the (94) choice and the (95) pleasure of Milton to (96) penetrate the (97) noisome (98) vapors, and to brave the (99) terrible (100) explosion.—*Macaulay*.

V. *January 29, 1896*

(1) Columbus (2) arrived at (3) Lisbon about the year 1470. He was at that time in the full (4) vigor of (5) manhood, and of an (6) engaging (7) presence. (8) Minute (9) descriptions are (10) given of his (11) person by his son (12) Fernando, by Las Casas, and others of his (13) contemporaries. (14) According to these (15) accounts, he was tall, well formed, (16) muscular, and of an (17) elevated and (18) dignified (19) demeanor. His (20) visage was long and (21) neither (22) full nor

meager; his (23) complexion fair and (24) freckled, and (25) inclined to (26) ruddy; his nose (27) aquiline; his cheek bones (28) were rather high, his eyes light gray, and apt to (29) enkindle; his (30) whole (31) countenance had an air of (32) authority. His hair, in his (33) youthful days, was of a light (34) color; but care had (35) trouble, according to Las Casas, soon turned it gray, and at thirty years of age it was quite white. He was (36) moderate and simple in (37) diet and (38) apparel, (39) eloquent in (40) discourse, (41) engaging and (42) affable with strangers, and his (43) amiableness and (44) suavity in (45) domestic life strongly (46) attached his (47) household to his person. His temper was (48) naturally (49) irritable; but he (50) subdued it by the (51) magnanimity of his (52) spirit, (53) comporting himself with a (54) courteous and gentle (55) gravity, and never (56) indulging in any (57) intemperance of (58) language. (59) Throughout his life he was noted for strict (60) attention to the (61) offices of (62) religion, (63) observing (64) rigorously the fasts and (65) ceremonies of the church; nor did his (66) piety consist in (67) mere forms, but partook of that lofty and (68) solemn (69) enthusiasm with (70) which his whole (71) character was strongly (72) tinctured. While at Lisbon, he was (73) accustomed to attend religious (74) service at the (75) chapel of the convent of All Saints. In this convent were (76) certain (77) ladies of rank, either (78) resident as boarders, or in some religious (79)

capacity. With one of these Columbus became acquainted. The (80) acquaintance soon (81) ripened into (82) attachment, and ended in (83) marriage. It (84) appears to have been a match of mere (85) affection, as the lady was (86) destitute of (87) fortune. The newly married (88) couple (89) resided with the mother of the bride. The mother (90) perceiving the (91) interest which Columbus took in all matters (92) concerning the sea, (93) related to him all she knew of the (94) voyages and (95) expeditions of her late husband, and (96) brought him all his (97) papers, (98) charts, (99) journals, and (100) memorandums. — *Irving.*

VI. *March 25, 1896*

(1) While, (2) therefore, (3) many (4) writers are (5) interesting in (6) their (7) several ways, Macaulay's way (8) lies (9) peculiarly in the (10) direction of (11) provocation to (12) further (13) examination both of his (14) main (15) topics and of his (16) incidental (17) references. An interested (18) reader (19) always reads (20) concentrically; that is, with some (21) nucleus about (22) which books and (23) authors (24) group themselves with more or less (25) mutual (26) relation. Such a center is sure to be found in one or (27) another (28) essay of (29) Macaulay. (30) Each essay (31) requires at once (32) certain further (33) research. The other essays are soon found to help (34) wonderfully (35) towards the

(36) understanding of the one first read. This reading must be done with (37) pencil in hand. The reader's own (38) notes thus become his all-sufficient (39) guide in (40) choosing his next books. Thus reading becomes (41) organic, having a (42) principle of (43) structure, a (44) clear aim and (45) purpose, (46) instead of being (47) amorphous, with (48) here a book and (49) there a book (50) picked up by (51) chance or at the (52) advice of another person. For (53) example, the essays of Macaulay (54) touching eighteenth-century (55) themes (56) suggest an (57) immense range of (58) possible reading of a most interesting (59) character. The (60) stimulus which these essays give to such reading is far more (61) potent than the pages of (62) histories of (63) literature could be, for the (64) reason that in the essays we see and feel the (65) effects of reading upon the culture and the (66) power of a writer, while the histories give us only (67) external facts. The young reader is (68) apt to ask for a list of books to read, and the old (69) adviser is (70) often (71) too (72) willing to (73) accede to the (74) request. But (75) prearranged (76) lists of books are (77) fatal to (78) inner, (79) spontaneous interest. No one reads (80) through a list (81) except under (82) duress. Not a list of (83) items to be (84) checked off, but a center, a starting-point, is the true gift of the school-room (85) mentor to his (86) learners. The lines of (87) progress that (88) radiate from a good (89) center are (90) infinite both in their (91)

number and in their (92) extent. All good reading is (93) gradually (94) included within their (95) reach. The (96) atoms of (97) acquisition come in this way to (98) cohere and to take (99) shape in well-rounded (100) culture.—*Samuel Thurber.*

VII. June 17, 1896

I (1) endeavored to form some (2) arrangement in my mind of the (3) objects I had (4) been (5) contemplating, but found they (6) were (7) already (8) fallen into (9) indistinctness and (10) confusion. Names, (11) inscriptions, (12) trophies, had all (13) become (14) confounded in my (15) recollection, (16) though I had (17) scarcely (18) taken my foot from off the (19) threshold. What, (20) thought I, is this vast (21) assemblage of (22) sepulchres but a (23) treasury of (24) humiliation, a (25) huge pile of (26) reiterated (27) homilies on the (28) emptiness of (29) renown and the (30) certainty of (31) oblivion! It is, (32) indeed, the (33) empire of death—his (34) great (35) shadowy (36) palace, (37) where he sits in state, (38) mocking at the (39) relics of (40) human (41) glory, and (42) spreading dust and (43) forgetfulness on the (44) monuments of (45) princes. How (46) idle a (47) boast, after all, is the (48) immortality of a name! Time is ever (49) silently (50) turning over his (51) pages; we are (52) too much (53) engrossed by the (54) story of the (55) present to think of the (56) characters and (57)

anecdotes that gave (58) interest to the (59) past; and each age is a (60) volume (61) thrown aside to be (62) speedily (63) forgotten. The (64) idol of (65) to-day (66) pushes the (67) heroes of (68) yesterday out of our recollection; and will in turn be (69) supplanted by his (70) successor of (71) to-morrow. Our (72) fathers find (73) their graves in our short (74) memories, and sadly tell us how we may be (75) buried in our (76) survivors. (77) History fades into (78) fable; fact (79) becomes clouded with (80) doubt and (81) controversy; the inscription (82) moulders from the (83) tablet; the (84) statue falls from the (85) pedestal. (86) Columns, (87) arches, (88) pyramids — what are they but (89) heaps of sand, and their (90) epitaphs but characters (91) written in the dust? What is the (92) security of a (93) tomb, or the (94) perpetuity of an (95) embalmment? The (96) remains of Alexander the Great have been scattered to the winds and his empty (97) sarcophagus is now the (98) mere (99) curiosity of a (100) museum. — *Irving.*

VIII. June 17, 1896

In the (1) remotest (2) double star which the (3) telescope can divide for us, we see working the same (4) familiar forces which govern the (5) revolutions of the (6) planets of our own (7) system. The (8) spectrum (9) analysis finds the (10) vapors and the (11) metals of earth in the (12) aurora and in the (13) nucleus of a (14) comet. (15)

Similarly we have no reason to (16) believe that in the past condition of the earth, or of the earth's (17) inhabitants, there were (18) functions (19) energizing of which we have no (20) modern (21) counterparts.

At the (22) dawn of (23) civilization, when men began to observe and think, they found themselves in (24) possession of (25) various (26) faculties — first their five senses, and then (27) imagination, fancy, (28) reason, and (29) memory. They did not (30) distinguish one from the other. They did not know why one (31) idea of which they were (32) conscious should be more true than another. They looked round them in (33) continual surprise, (34) conjecturing (35) fantastic (36) explanations of all they saw and heard. Their (37) traditions and their (38) theories (39) blended one into (40) another, and their cosmogonies, their (41) philosophies and their (42) histories are all alike (43) imaginative and (44) poetical. It was never perhaps (45) seriously believed as a (46) scientific (47) reality that the sun was the (48) chariot of (49) Apollo, or that (50) Saturn had (51) devoured his (52) children, or that Siegfried had been (53) bathed in the (54) dragon's blood, or that (55) earthquakes and (56) volcanoes were caused by (57) buried (58) giants, who were (59) snorting and (60) tossing in (61) their sleep; but also it was not disbelieved.

The (62) original (63) historian and the original man of science were alike the poet. (64) Before the

art of (65) writing was (66) invented, exact (67) knowledge was (68) impossible. The poet's (69) business was to (70) throw into (71) beautiful shapes the (72) current (73) opinions, traditions, and (74) beliefs; and the (75) gifts (76) required of him were (77) simply memory, imagination, and (78) music. Each (79) celebrated (80) minstrel sang his (81) stories in his own way, (82) adding to them, (83) shaping them, (84) coloring them, as (85) suited his (86) peculiar (87) genius. The (88) Iliad of (89) Homer, the most (90) splendid (91) composition of this kind which (92) exists in the world, is simply a (93) collection of (94) ballads. The (95) tale of Troy was the (96) heroic story of (97) Greece (98) which (99) every tribe (100) modified or rearranged.—*James Anthony Froude.*

IX. September 23, 1896

(1) Self-love is in (2) alliance (3) with (4) principle to (5) endear a (6) home, a (7) native land, to (8) every (9) human (10) heart; to give us an (11) interest in (12) society with which we must rise and fall; to (13) engage our (14) attachments to the spot (15) where we (16) first (17) drew our (18) breath, and where our (19) tender (20) infancy was (21) reared; with which are (22) associated (23) all the (24) soothing (25) remembrances of (26) early (27) years, and all our (28) hopes of (29) quiet and (30) serenity in the (31) evening of our days.

The (32) sympathies and (33) affections which (34) grow out of the (35) near (36) relations of (37) private life, (38) constitute (39) elements of the love of (40) country. It (41) presents (42) itself to our (43) thoughts with the (44) recollection of a (45) mother's (46) smile, a father's (47) revered (48) image; with the loved (49) idea of a (50) spouse and (51) child, a (52) brother and sister, a (53) benefactor and (54) friends, and from this (55) connection has a (56) power over our (57) feelings that makes (58) patriotism an (59) instinct.

A (60) common interest in (61) ancestral (62) worth (63) promotes this affection. We love our country for the (64) sake of those who have loved and (65) served it in (66) former and (67) later (68) periods; (69) honored (70) worthies (71) whose labors have (72) subdued her (73) fields, and (74) wisdom (75) guided her (76) councils, and (77) eloquence (78) swayed her (79) assemblies; whose (80) learning and (81) talents have (82) exalted her name; whose (83) piety has (84) sustained her (85) churches and (86) valor (87) defended her (88) borders.

(89) Religious sentiments and (90) emotions (91) hallow the feelings that unite us to our own land and to one (92) another. The marks of (93) divine (94) favor (95) shown to our nation, the (96) striking (97) interpositions of divine Providence in our (98) behalf, can not fail to (99) en-

liven the patriotic sentiments of a (100) pious mind.
— *John Thornton Kirkland.*

X. January 27, 1897

Mr. (1) President,— The (2) gentleman from South (3) Carolina has (4) admonished us to be (5) mindful of the (6) opinions of those who shall come after us. We must take our (7) chance, sir, as to the (8) light in which (9) posterity will (10) regard us. I do not (11) decline its (12) judgment, nor (13) withhold myself from its (14) scrutiny. (15) Feeling that I am (16) performing my (17) public (18) duty with (19) singleness of (20) heart and to the best of my (21) ability, I (22) fearlessly trust (23) myself to the (24) country now and (25) hereafter, and (26) leave both my (27) motives and my (28) character to its (29) decision.

The gentleman has (30) terminated his (31) speech in a tone of (32) threat and (33) defiance (34) towards this bill, even should it (35) become a law of the land, (36) altogether (37) unusual in the halls of (38) congress. But I shall not (39) suffer myself to be (40) excited into (41) warmth by his (42) denunciation of the (43) measure which I (44) support. (45) Among the feelings which at this (46) moment fill my (47) breast, not the least is that of (48) regret at the (49) position in which the gentleman has (50) placed himself. Sir, he (51) does himself no (52) justice. The (53) cause which he has (54) espoused finds no (55) basis in the (56) constitution, no (57) succor from public

(58) sympathy, no (59) cheering from a (60) patriotic (61) community. He has no (62) foothold on which to stand while he might (63) display the (64) powers of his (65) acknowledged (66) talents. (67) Everything (68) beneath his feet is (69) hollow and (70) treacherous. He is like a strong man (71) struggling in a (72) morass: every (73) effort to (74) extricate himself only sinks him (75) deeper and deeper. And I fear the (76) resemblance may be (77) carried still (78) farther; I fear that no (79) friend can (80) safely come to his (81) relief; that no one can (82) approach near (83) enough to hold out a (84) helping hand, without (85) danger of going down himself also into the (86) bottomless (87) depths of this Serbonian bog.

The (88) honorable gentleman has (89) declared that on the decision of the (90) question now in (91) debate may (92) depend the cause of (93) liberty (94) itself. I am of the same opinion; but then, sir, the liberty which I think is (95) staked on the (96) contest is not (97) political liberty in any (98) general and (99) undefined character, but our own well-understood and long-enjoyed (100) American liberty.—*Daniel Webster.*

XI. January 27, 1897

(1) There (2) are (3) few (4) great (5) personages in (6) history (7) who have (8) been more (9) exposed to the (10) calumny of (11) enemies, and the (12) adulation of (13) friends, than (14) Queen (15) Elizabeth, and yet there is (16) scarce

(17) any (18) whose (19) reputation has been more (20) certainly (21) determined by the (22) unanimous (23) consent of (24) posterity. The (25) unusual (26) length of her (27) administration, and the strong (28) features of her (29) character, (30) were able to (31) overcome all (32) prejudices; and (33) obliging her (34) detractors to (35) abate much of (36) their (37) invectives, and her (38) admirers (39) somewhat of their (40) panegyrics, have, at last, in (41) spite of (42) political (43) factions, and, what is more, of (44) religious (45) animosities, (46) produced a (47) uniform (48) judgment with (49) regard to her (50) conduct. Her (51) vigor, her (52) constancy, her (53) magnanimity, her (54) penetration, (55) vigilance, (56) address, are (57) allowed to (58) merit the (59) highest (60) praises, and (61) appear not to have been (62) surpassed by any person who ever (63) filled a (64) throne: a conduct less (65) rigorous, less (66) imperious, more (67) sincere, more (68) indulgent to her (69) people, would have been (70) requisite to form a (71) perfect character. By the (72) force of her mind, she (73) controlled all her more (74) active and (75) stronger (76) qualities, and (77) prevented them from (78) running into (79) excess. Her (80) heroism was (81) exempt from all (82) temerity, her (83) frugality from (84) avarice, her (85) friendship from (86) partiality, her active temper from (87) turbulency and a (88) vain (89) ambition. She (90) guarded not (91) herself with (92) equal care or equal

(93) success from (94) lesser (95) infirmities — the (96) rivalship of (97) beauty, the desire of (98) admiration, the (99) jealousy of love, and the (100) sallies of anger.— *Hume*.

XII. March 24, 1897

There is (1) something in the (2) character and (3) habits of the North (4) American (5) savage, (6) taken in (7) connection with the (8) scenery over which he is (9) accustomed to (10) range, its vast lakes, (11) boundless (12) forests, (13) majestic (14) rivers, and (15) trackless (16) plains, that is, to my (17) mind, (18) wonderfully (19) striking and (20) sublime. He is (21) formed for the (22) wilderness, as the (23) Arab is for the (24) desert. His (25) nature is (26) stern, (27) simple and (28) enduring; (29) fitted to (30) grapple with (31) difficulties and (32) support (33) privations. There seems but (34) little (35) soil in his (36) heart for the support of the (37) kindly (38) virtues; and yet, if we (39) would but take the (40) trouble to (41) penetrate (42) through that (43) proud (44) stoicism and (45) habitual (46) taciturnity, (47) which lock up his character from (48) casual (49) observation, we should find him (50) linked to his fellow-man of (51) civilized life by more of those (52) sympathies and (53) affections than are (54) usually (55) ascribed to him.

It has been the lot of the (56) unfortunate (57) aborigines of America, in the (58) early (59) periods of (60) colonization, to be (61) doubly (62)

wronged by the white men. They have (63) been (64) dispossessed of (65) their (66) hereditary (67) possessions by (68) mercenary and (69) frequently (70) wanton (71) warfare; and their characters have been (72) traduced by (73) bigoted and (74) interested (75) writers. The (76) colonist often (77) treated them like (78) beasts of the forest; and the (79) author has (80) endeavored to (81) justify him in his (82) outrages. The former found it (83) easier to (84) exterminate than to civilize; the (85) latter to (86) vilify than to (87) discriminate. The (88) appellations of savage and (89) pagan were (90) deemed (91) sufficient to (92) sanction the (93) hostilities of both; and thus the (94) poor (95) wanderers of the forest were (96) persecuted and (97) defamed, not (98) because they were (99) guilty, but because they were (100) ignorant.—*Washington Irving.*

XIII. March 24, 1897

The true (1) greatness of a (2) nation can not be in (3) triumphs of the (4) intellect (5) alone. (6) Literature and art may (7) widen the (8) sphere of its (9) influence; they may (10) adorn it; but they are in their (11) nature but (12) accessories. The true (13) grandeur of (14) humanity is in (15) moral (16) elevation, (17) sustained, (18) enlightened and (19) decorated by the intellect of man. The (20) truest (21) tokens of this grandeur in a state are the (22) diffusion of the greatest (23) happiness (24) among the greatest (25) num-

ber, and that (26) passionless, God-like (27) justice which (28) controls the (29) relations of the state to other states, and to all the (30) people who are (31) committed to its (32) charge.

But war (33) crushes with (34) bloody (35) heel all justice, all happiness, all that is God-like in man. "It is," says the (36) eloquent Robert Hall. "the (37) temporary (38) repeal of all the (39) principles of (40) virtue." True, it can not be (41) disguised that (42) there are (43) passages in its (44) dreary (45) annals (46) cheered by (47) deeds of (48) generosity and (49) sacrifice; but the virtues (50) which shed (51) their (52) charm over its (53) horrors are all (54) borrowed of (55) peace; they are (56) emanations of the (57) spirit of love, which is so strong in the (58) heart of man that it (59) survives the (60) rudest (61) assaults. The (62) flowers of (63) gentleness, of (64) kindness, of (65) fidelity, of humanity, which (66) flourish in (67) unregarded (68) luxuriance in the rich (69) meadows of peace, (70) receive (71) unwonted (72) admiration when we (73) discern them in war, like (74) violets (75) shedding their (76) perfume on the (77) perilous (78) edges of the (79) precipice, (80) beyond the (81) smiling borders of (82) civilization. God be (83) praised for all the (84) examples of (85) magnanimous virtue which he has (86) vouchsafed to mankind. God be praised that the (87) Roman (88) emperor, about to start on a distant (89) expedition of war, (90) encompassed by (91) squadrons of

(92) cavalry and by (93) golden (94) eagles which (95) moved in the winds, (96) stooped from his (97) saddle to (98) listen to the (99) prayer of the (100) humble widow, demanding justice for the death of her son.—*Charles Sumner*.

XIV. June 16, 1897

On one of those (1) sober and (2) rather (3) melancholy days in the (4) latter part of autumn, when the (5) shadows of (6) morning and (7) evening (8) almost (9) mingle (10) together, and throw a gloom over the (11) decline of the year, I (12) passed (13) several (14) hours in (15) rambling about (16) Westminster abbey. There was (17) something (18) congenial to the (19) season in the (20) mournful (21) magnificence of the old pile; and, as I passed its (22) threshold, it (23) seemed like (24) stepping back into the (25) regions of (26) antiquity, and (27) losing (28) myself among the (29) shades of former (30) ages. I (31) entered from the inner (32) court of Westminster school, through a long, low, (33) vaulted (34) passage, that had an almost (35) subterranean look, (36) being (37) dimly (38) lighted in one part by (39) circular (40) perforations in the (41) massive walls. Through this dark (42) avenue I had a (43) distant (44) view of the (45) cloisters, with the (46) figure of an old (47) verger, in his black gown, (48) moving along (49) their shadowy vaults, and seeming like a (50) specter from one of the (51) neighboring (52) tombs. The (53) ap-

proach to the (54) abbey through these (55) gloomy (56) monastic (57) remains (58) prepares the mind for its (59) solemn (60) contemplation. The cloisters still (61) retain something of the (62) quiet and (63) seclusion of (64) former days. The gray walls are (65) discolored by damp, and (66) crumbling with age; a coat of (67) hoary moss has (68) gathered over the (69) inscriptions of the (70) mural (71) monuments, and (72) obscured the (73) death's head, and other (74) funereal (75) emblems. The (76) sharp touches of the (77) chisel are gone from the rich (78) tracery of the (79) arches; the roses which (80) adorned the (81) keystones have lost their (82) leafy (83) beauty; (84) everything (85) bears marks of the (86) gradual (87) dilapidations of time, which yet has something (88) touching and (89) pleasing in its very (90) decay. The sun was (91) pouring down a (92) yellow (93) autumnal ray into the (94) square of the cloisters; (95) beaming upon a (96) scanty plot of grass in the (97) center, and lighting up an (98) angle of the vaulted passages with a kind of (99) dusky (100) splendor.—*Irving.*

XV. *June 16, 1897*

The (1) Bastile (2) stood in the (3) very (4) heart of the Faubourg St. Antoine, (5) enormous, (6) massive, and (7) blackened with age, the (8) gloomy (9) emblem of (10) royal (11) prerogative, (12) exciting by its (13) mysterious (14) power and (15) menace the (16) terror and the (17) ex-

ecration of (18) every one who (19) passed (20) beneath the (21) shadow of its (22) towers. (23) Even the (24) sports of (25) childhood (26) dare not (27) approach the (28) empoisoned (29) atmosphere with (30) which it (31) seemed to be (32)'enveloped.

M. De Launey was (33) governor of the (34) fortress. He was no (35) soldier, but a (36) mean, (37) mercenary man, (38) despised by the (39) Parisians. He (40) contrived to (41) draw from the (42) establishment, by every (43) species of (44) cruelty and (45) extortion, an (46) income of twenty-five (47) thousand (48) dollars a (49) year. . . .

(50) Apparently the (51) whole of Paris, with one (52) united will, was (53) combined (54) against the (55) great (56) bulwark of (57) tyranny. Men, (58) women, and boys (59) were (60) mingled in the fight. (61) Priests, (62) nobles, (63) wealthy (64) citizens, and the (65) ragged and (66) emaciate (67) victims of (68) famine were (69) pressing in the (70) frenzied (71) assault side by side. The (72) French soldiers were now (73) anxious to (74) surrender, but the (75) Swiss, (76) sheltered from all (77) chance of harm, shot down with (78) deliberate and (79) unerring aim (80) whomsoever they (81) would. Four (82) hours of the (83) battle had now passed, and (84) though but one man had (85) been hurt within the fortress, a hundred and seventy-one of the citizens had been (86) either killed or (87) wounded. The

French soldiers now (88) raised a flag of (89) truce upon the towers, while the Swiss continued (90) firing below. This (91) movement (92) plunged De Launey into (93) despair. . . . In a state almost of (94) delirium he (95) seized a match from a (96) cannon and rushed (97) towards the (98) magazine, (99) determined to blow up the (100) citadel.—*John S. C. Abbott.*

XVI. January 26, 1898

The (1) unity of (2) government, which (3) constitutes you one (4) people, is also now dear to you. It is (5) justly so, for it is a (6) main (7) pillar in the (8) edifice of your real (9) independence the (10) support of your (11) tranquillity at home, your (12) peace (13) abroad; of your (14) safety, of your (15) prosperity, of that very (16) liberty which you so (17) highly (18) prize. But as it is easy to (19) foresee that, from different (20) causes and from different (21) quarters, much pains will be taken, many (22) artifices (23) employed, to (24) weaken in your minds the (25) conviction of this truth, as this is the point in your (26) political (27) fortress (28) against which the (29) batteries of (30) internal and external (31) enemies will be most (32) constantly and (33) actively, though often (34) covertly and (35) insidiously, (36) directed, it is of (37) infinite (38) moment that you should (39) properly (40) estimate the (41) immense (42) value of your (43) national (44) union to your (45) collective and (46) individual (47) happiness; that

you should (48) cherish a (49) cordial, (50) habitual, and (51) immovable (52) attachment to it, (53) accustoming (54) yourselves to think and speak of it as of the (55) palladium of your political safety and prosperity, (56) watching for its (57) preservation with (58) jealous (59) anxiety, (60) discountenancing (61) whatever may (62) suggest even a (63) suspicion that it can in any (64) event be (65) abandoned, and (66) indignantly (67) frowning on the first (68) dawning of every (69) attempt to (70) alienate any (71) portion of our (72) country from the rest, or to (73) enfeeble the (74) sacred ties which now link (75) together the (76) various parts.

For this you have every (77) inducement of (78) sympathy and (79) interest. (80) Citizens, by birth or choice, of a (81) common country, that country has a right to (82) concentrate your (83) affections. The name of (84) American, which (85) belongs to you, in your national (86) capacity, must (87) always (88) exalt the just pride of (89) patriotism more than any (90) appellation (91) derived from (92) local (93) discriminations. With (94) slight (95) shades of (96) difference, you have the same (97) religion, (98) manners, (99) habits, and political (100) principles.— *Washington.*

XVII. January 26, 1898

He was (1) indeed (2) eloquent — all the world knows that. He held the keys to the (3) hearts of his (4) countrymen, and he (5) turned the wards

within them with a skill (6) attained by no other (7) master. But eloquence was (8) nevertheless only an (9) instrument, and one of many that he used. His (10) conversation, his (11) gesture, his very look was (12) magisterial, (13) persuasive, (14) seductive, (15) irresistible. And his (16) ap-
pliance of all these was (17) courteous, (18) pa-
tient, and (19) indefatigable. (20) Defeat only
(21) inspired him with new (22) resolution. He
(23) divided (24) opposition by his (25) assiduity
of (26) address, while he (27) rallied and (28)
strengthened his own bands of (29) supporters by
the (30) confidence of (31) success which, (32)
feeling himself, he (33) easily inspired among his
(34) followers.

His (35) affections were high and pure, and (36)
generous, and the (37) chiefest among them was that
which the great (38) Italian poet (39) designated as
the (40) charity of (41) native land. In him that
charity was an (42) enduring and (43) overpower-
ing (44) enthusiasm, and it (45) influenced all his
(46) sentiments and (47) conduct, (48) rendering
him more (49) impartial (50) between (51) con-
flicting (52) interests and (53) sections than any
other (54) statesman who has lived since the (55)
revolution. Thus with very great (56) versatility
of (57) talent, and the most (58) catholic (59)
equality of (60) favor, he (61) identified every
(62) question, whether of (63) domestic (64) ad-
ministration or (65) foreign (66) policy, with his
own great name, and so became a (67) perpetual

(68) tribute of the (69) people. He (70) needed only to (71) pronounce in favor of a (72) measure or against it, here, and (73) immediately (74) popular enthusiasm, (75) excited as by a (76) magic wand, was felt, (77) overcoming and (78) dissolving all opposition in the (79) senate (80) chamber. In this way he (81) wrought a change in our (82) political (83) system, that I think was not (84) foreseen by its (85) founders. He (86) converted this branch of the (87) legislature from a (88) negative (89) position, or one of (90) equilibrium between the (91) executive and the house of (92) representatives, into the (93) active (94) ruling (95) power of the (96) republic. Only time can (97) disclose whether this great (98) innovation shall be (99) beneficent, or even (100) permanent.—*Seward*.

XVIII. March 23, 1898

The (1) political (2) prosperity which this (3) country has (4) attained, and which it now (5) enjoys, has been (6) acquired (7) mainly through the (8) instrumentality of the (9) present (10) government. While this (11) agent (12) continues, the (13) capacity of attaining to still (14) higher (15) degrees of prosperity (16) exists also. We have, while this lasts, a political life (17) capable of (18) beneficial (19) exertion, with (20) power to (21) resist or (22) overcome (23) misfortunes, to (24) sustain us (25) against the (26) ordinary (27) accidents of (28) human (29) affairs, and to (30) promote, by (31) active (32) efforts, (33)

every (34) public (35) interest. But (36) dismemberment strikes at the very being which (37) preserves these (38) faculties. It would lay its (39) rude and (40) ruthless hand on this (41) great agent itself. It would sweep away, not only what we possess, but all power of (42) regaining lost, or acquiring new (43) possessions. It would (44) leave the country, not only (45) bereft of its prosperity and (46) happiness, but without (47) limbs, or (48) organs, or faculties, by which to exert (49) itself (50) hereafter. . . .

Other misfortunes may be (51) borne, or their (52) effects overcome. If (53) disastrous war should sweep our (54) commerce from the (55) ocean, (56) another (57) generation may (58) renew it; if it (59) exhaust our (60) treasury, (61) future (62) industry may (63) replenish it; if it (64) desolate and lay (65) waste our fields, still, under a new (66) cultivation, they will grow green again, and (67) ripen to future (68) harvests. It were but a (69) trifle even if the walls of (70) yonder (71) capitol were to (72) crumble, if its (73) lofty (74) pillars should fall, and its (75) gorgeous (76) decorations be all (77) covered by the dust of the (78) valley. All these might be (79) rebuilt. But who shall (80) reconstruct the (81) fabric of (82) demolished government? Who shall (83) frame (84) together the (85) skilful (86) architecture which (87) unites (88) national (89) sovereignty with state (90) rights, (91) individual (92) security, and public prosperity? No, if these

(93) columns fall, they will be (94) raised not again. Like the (95) Coliseum and the (96) Parthenon, they will be (97) destined to a (98) mournful, a (99) melancholy (100) immortality.—*Daniel Webster.*

XIX. March 23, 1898

The (1) Spaniards (2) retreat from (3) Mexico. — (4) There was no (5) longer (6) any (7) question as to the (8) expediency of (9) evacuating the (10) capital. The (11) only (12) doubt was as to the (13) time of (14) doing so, and the (15) route. The (16) Spanish (17) commander (18) called a (19) council of (20) officers to (21) deliberate on these (22) matters. It was his (23) purpose to retreat on Tlascala, and in that capital to (24) decide (25) according to (26) circumstances on his (27) future (28) operations. After (29) some (30) discussion, (31) they (32) agreed on the (33) causeway of Tlacopan as the (34) avenue by which to (35) leave the city. It (36) would, (37) indeed, take them back by a (38) circuitous route, (39) considerably longer than (40) either of those by which they had (41) approached the capital. . . .

The (42) general's first care was to (43) provide for the safe (44) transportation of the (45) treasure. (46) Many of the (47) common (48) soldiers had converted (49) their (50) share of the (51) prize into gold (52) chains, (53) collars, or (54) other (55) ornaments (56) which they (57) easily

(58) carried about their persons. But the (59) royal fifth, (60) together with that of (61) Cortez himself, had (62) been (63) converted into bars and (64) wedges of solid gold, and (65) deposited in one of the strong (66) apartments of the (67) palace. Cortez (68) delivered the share (69) belonging to the (70) crown to the royal officers, (71) assigning them one of the (72) strongest horses and a (73) guard of (74) Castilian soldiers to transport it. . .

The night was (75) cloudy, and a (76) drizzling rain, which fell without (77) intermission, added to the (78) obscurity. The great (79) square before the palace was deserted, as, indeed, it had been (80) since the fall of (81) Montezuma. (82) Steadily, and as (83) noiselessly as (84) possible, the Spaniards held their way. . . . As they passed (85) along the lanes and (86) alleys which opened into the great street, or looked down the (87) canals, (88) whose (89) polished (90) surface (91) gleamed with a sort of (92) ebon (93) luster (94) through the obscurity of night, they easily (95) fancied that they (96) discerned the (97) shadowy forms of their foe (98) lurking in (99) ambush and (100) ready to spring upon them.—*Prescott*.

XX. June 15, 1898

Be not (1) deceived, my (2) countrymen. (3) Believe not these (4) venal (5) hirelings, when they would (6) cajole you by their (7) subtilties into (8) submission, or (9) frighten you by (10)

their (11) vaporings into (12) compliance. When they (13) strive to (14) flatter you by the terms (15) 'moderation and (16) prudence,' tell them that (17) calmness and (18) deliberation are to (19) guide the (20) judgment; (21) courage and (22) intrepidity (23) command the (24) action. When they (25) endeavor to make us (26) 'perceive our (27) inability to (28) oppose our (29) mother country,' let us (30) boldly (31) answer — In (32) defense of our (33) civil and (34) religious (35) rights, we dare oppose the world; with the God of (36) armies on our side, even the God who (37) fought our (38) fathers' (39) battles, we fear not the hour of (40) trial, though the hosts of our (41) enemies should (42) cover the field like (43) locusts. If this be (44) enthusiasm, we will live and die enthusiasts.

(45) Blandishments will not (46) fascinate us, nor will (47) threats of a (48) 'halter' (49) intimidate. For we are (50) determined, that (51) wheresoever, or (52) whensoever, or (53) howsoever we shall be (54) called to make our (55) exit, we will die (56) freemen. Well do we know that all the (57) regalia of this world can not (58) dignify the death of a (59) villain, nor (60) diminish the (61) ignominy with which a slave shall quit (62) existence. (63) Neither can it (64) taint the (65) unblemished (66) honor of a son of (67) freedom, though he should make his (68) departure on the (69) already (70) prepared (71) gibbet, or be (72) dragged to the (73) newly (74) erected (75) scaff-

fold for (76) execution. With the (77) plaudits of his country, and what is more, the plaudits of his (78) conscience, he will go off the stage. The (79) history of his life, his (80) children shall (81) venerate. The (82) virtues of their (83) sires shall (84) excite their (85) emulation. Who dares (86) assert, that (87) everything worth (88) living for is not lost, when a (89) nation is (90) enslaved? Are not (91) pensioners, (92) stipendiaries, and salary-men, (93) unknown (94) before, (95) hourly (96) multiplying upon us, to (97) riot in the (98) spoils of (99) miserable (100) America? — *Josiah Quincy*.

XXI. June 15, 1898

I (1) rejoice that the (2) state of your (3) concerns, (4) external as well as (5) internal, no longer (6) renders the (7) pursuit of (8) inclination (9) incompatible with the (10) sentiment of (11) duty or (12) propriety; and am (13) persuaded (14) whatever (15) partiality may be (16) retained for my (17) services, that, in the (18) present (19) circumstances of our (20) country, you will not (21) disapprove my (22) determination to retire.

The (23) impressions with (24) which I first (25) undertook the (26) arduous (27) trust were (28) explained on the proper (29) occasion. In the (30) discharge of this trust I will only say that I have with good (31) intentions (32) contributed (33) toward the (34) organization and (35) administration of the (36) government the best (37)

exertions of which a very (38) fallible (39) judgment was (40) capable. Not (41) unconscious in the (42) outset of the (43) inferiority of my (44) qualifications, (45) experience in my own (46) eyes, (47) perhaps still more in the eyes of (48) others, has (49) strengthened the (50) motives to (51) diffidence of (52) myself; and (53) every day the (54) increasing (55) weight of years (56) admonishes me more and more that the (57) shade of (58) retirement is as (59) necessary to me as it will be (60) welcome. (61) Satisfied that, if any circumstances have given (62) peculiar (63) value to my services, they were (64) temporary, I have the (65) consolation to (66) believe that, while (67) choice and prudence invite me to (68) quit the (69) political (70) scene, (71) patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking (72) forward to the (73) movement which is intended to (74) terminate the (75) career of my (76) public life, my (77) feelings do not (78) permit me to (79) suspend the deep (80) acknowledgment of that (81) debt of (82) gratitude which I owe to my (83) beloved country for the (84) many (85) honors it has (86) conferred upon me; still more for the (87) steadfast (88) confidence with which it has (89) supported me; and for the (90) opportunities I have (91) thence (92) enjoyed of (93) manifesting my (94) inviolable (95) attachment by services (96) faithful and (97) persevering, though in (98) usefulness (99) unequal to my (100) zeal.— *Washington.*

XXII. September 28, 1898

A few (1) feathery (2) flakes are (3) scattered widely (4) through the air, and (5) hover (6) downward with (7) uncertain (8) flight, now (9) almost (10) alighting on the (11) earth, now (12) whirled (13) again (14) aloft (15) into (16) remote (17) regions of the (18) atmosphere. These are not the big flakes, (19) heavy with (20) moisture, which melt as they (21) touch the ground, and are (22) portentous of a (23) soaking rain. It is to be, in good (24) earnest, a (25) wintry storm. The (26) two or three (27) people (28) visible on the (29) sidewalks have an (30) aspect of (31) endurance, a blue-nosed, (32) frosty (33) fortitude, which is (34) evidently (35) assumed in (36) anticipation of a (37) comfortless and (38) blustering day. By (39) nightfall, or at (40) least before the sun (41) sheds (42) another (43) glimmering (44) smile (45) upon us, the street and our (46) little (47) garden will be (48) heaped with (49) mountain snowdrifts.

The soil, (50) already frozen for weeks (51) past, is (52) prepared to (53) sustain (54) whatever (55) burden may be (56) laid upon it; and, to a (57) northern eye, the (58) landscape will (59) lose (60) its (61) melancholy (62) bleakness, and (63) acquire a (64) beauty of its own, when mother earth, like her (65) children, shall have put on the (66) fleecy (67) garb of her winter's (68) wear. The cloud-spirits are (69) slowly (70) weaving her

white (71) mantle. As yet, (72) indeed, (73) there is (74) barely a rime-like hoar-frost over the brown (75) surface of the street; the (76) withered green of the grass-plot is still (77) discernible; and the (78) slated roofs of the houses do but (79) begin to look gray, (80) instead of black. All the snow that has yet (81) fallen within the (82) circumference of my (83) view, were it heaped up (84) together, would hardly (85) equal the (86) hillock of a grave. Thus (87) gradually, by (88) silent and (89) stealthy (90) influence, are (91) great (92) changes (93) wrought. These little snow-particles, which the storm-spirit flings by (94) handfuls through the air, will (95) bury the great earth under (96) their (97) accumulated mass, nor (98) permit her to (99) behold her sister sky again for (100) dreary months.—*Nathaniel Hawthorne.*

XXIII. January 25, 1899

I (1) profess, sir, in my (2) career (3) hitherto, to have (4) kept (5) steadily in (6) view the (7) prosperity and (8) honor of the (9) whole (10) country, and the (11) preservation of our (12) federal union. It is to that union we (13) owe our (14) safety at (15) home, and our (16) consideration and (17) dignity (18) abroad. It is to that union that we are (19) chiefly (20) indebted for (21) whatever makes us most (22) proud of our country. That union we (23) reached only by the (24) discipline of our (25) virtues in the (26) severe (27) school of (28) adversity. It had its (29)

origin in the (30) necessities of (31) disordered (32) finance, (33) prostrate (34) commerce, and (35) ruined (36) credit. (37) Under its (38) benign (39) influences, these (40) great (41) interests (42) immediately (43) awoke, as from the dead, and (44) sprang forth with (45) newness of life. (46) Every year of its (47) duration has (48) teemed with (49) fresh (50) proofs of its (51) utility and its (52) blessings; and, (53) although our (54) territory has (55) stretched out (56) wider and wider, and our (57) population (58) spread (59) further and further, they have not (60) outrun its (61) protection or its (62) benefits. It has been to us all a (63) copious (64) fountain of (65) national, (66) social, and (67) personal (68) happiness.

I have not (69) allowed (70) myself, sir, to look (71) beyond the union, to see what (72) might lie (73) hidden in the dark (74) recess (75) behind. I have not (76) coolly (77) weighed the (78) chances of preserving (79) liberty when the bonds that (80) unite us (81) together shall be (82) broken (83) asunder. I have not (84) accustomed myself to hang over the (85) precipice of (86) disunion, to see (87) whether, with my short sight, I can (88) fathom the (89) depth of the (90) abyss below; nor could I (91) regard him as a safe (92) counselor in the (93) affairs of this (94) government, whose (95) thoughts should be (96) mainly bent on considering, not how the union may be best preserved, but how (97) tolerable might be the (98)

condition of the (99) people when it shall be broken up and (100) destroyed.—*Daniel Webster.*

XXIV. January 25, 1899

There is (1) something (2) awful in the vast (3) havoc made (4) among these (5) gigantic (6) plants; and, in (7) considering (8) their (9) magnificent (10) remains, so (11) rudely torn and (12) mangled, (13) hurled down to (14) perish (15) prematurely on their (16) native (17) soil, I am (18) conscious of a strong (19) movement of (20) sympathy with the wood-nymphs, (21) grieving to be (22) dispossessed of their (23) ancient (24) habitations. I (25) recollect also (26) hearing a (27) traveler of (28) poetical (29) temperament (30) expressing the kind of (31) horror which he felt in (32) beholding, on the (33) banks of the (34) Missouri, an oak of (35) prodigious size, which had been in a (36) manner (37) overpowered by an (38) enormous wild grape-vine. The vine had (39) clasped its (40) huge folds round the trunk, and from (41) thence had (42) wound about every (43) branch and twig, until the (44) mighty tree had (45) withered in its (46) embrace. It seemed like Laocoon (47) struggling (48) ineffectually in the (49) hideous (50) coils of the (51) monster Python. It was the (52) lion of trees perishing in the embrace of a (53) vegetable (54) boa.

I am fond of (55) listening to the (56) conversation of English (57) gentlemen on (58) rural (59) concerns, and of (60) noticing with what (61) taste

and (62) discrimination, and what strong (63) unaffected (64) interest, they will discuss (65) topics, which in other (66) countries are (67) abandoned to (68) mere (69) woodmen or (70) rustic (71) cultivators. I have heard a noble (72) earl (73) descendant on park and (74) forest (75) scenery, with the (76) science and (77) feeling of a (78) painter. He (79) dwelt on the shape and (80) beauty of (81) particular trees on his (82) estate, with as much pride and (83) technical (84) precision as (85) though he had been (86) discussing the (87) merits of (88) statues in his (89) collection. I found that he had gone considerable (90) distances to (91) examine trees which were celebrated among rural (92) amateurs; for it seems that trees, like horses, have their (93) established points of (94) excellence, and that (95) there are some in (96) England which (97) enjoy very (98) extensive (99) celebrity, from being (100) perfect in their kind.—*Irving.*

XXV. *March 29, 1899*

If there be one state in the Union, Mr. President (and I say it not in a (1) boastful (2) spirit), that may (3) challenge (4) comparisons with any other for a (5) uniform, (6) zealous, (7) ardent and (8) uncalculating (9) devotion to the Union, that state is South Carolina. Sir, from the very (10) commencement of the (11) revolution up to this hour there is no (12) sacrifice, (13) however great, she has not (14) cheerfully made,—no (15) service she has ever (16) hesitated to (17) perform. She has

(18) adhered to you in your (19) prosperity; but in your (20) adversity she has clung to you with more than (21) filial (22) affection. No (23) matter what was the (24) condition of her (25) domestic (26) affairs, (27) though (28) deprived of her (29) resources, (30) divided by (31) parties, or (32) surrounded with (33) difficulties, the call of the (34) country has been to her as the voice of God. Domestic (35) discord (36) ceased at the sound; every man (37) became at once (38) reconciled to his (39) brethren, and the sons of (40) Carolina were all seen (41) crowding (42) together to the (43) temple, (44) bringing their gifts to the (45) altar of (46) their (47) common country.

What, sir, was the (48) conduct of the south (49) during the revolution? Sir, I (50) honor New England for her conduct in that (51) glorious (52) struggle. But, great as is the (53) praise which (54) belongs to her, I think at (55) least (56) equal honor is due to the south. They (57) espoused the (58) quarrel of their brethren with a (59) generous zeal, which did not suffer them to stop to calculate their (60) interest in the (61) dispute. (62) Favorites of the (63) mother country, (64) possessed of (65) neither ships nor (66) seamen to (67) create a (68) commercial (69) rivalry, they might have found in their (70) situation a (71) guarantee that their (72) trade would be (73) forever (74) fostered and (75) protected by Great (76) Britain. But, (77) trampling on all (78) considerations either of interest or of (79) safety they (80) rushed

into the (81) conflict, and, (82) fighting for (83) principle, (84) periled all in the (85) sacred (86) cause of (87) freedom. (88) Never were there (89) exhibited, in the (90) history of the (91) world, (92) higher (93) examples of (94) noble (95) daring, (96) dreadful (97) suffering and (98) heroic (99) endurance than by the (100) whigs of Carolina.—*Hayne*.

XXVI. *June 14, 1899*

One would (1) suppose that (2) information (3) coming from such (4) sources, on a (5) subject where the truth is so (6) desirable, would be (7) received with (8) caution by the (9) censors of the press; that the (10) motives of these men, their (11) veracity, their (12) opportunities of (13) inquiry and (14) observation, and their (15) capacities for (16) judging (17) correctly, would be (18) rigorously (19) scrutinized before their (20) evidence was (21) admitted, in such (22) sweeping (23) extent, (24) against a (25) kindred nation. The very (26) reverse, however, is the case, and it (27) furnishes a (28) striking (29) instance of (30) human (31) inconsistency. (32) Nothing can (33) surpass the (34) vigilance with which (35) English (36) critics will (37) examine the (38) credibility of the (39) traveler who (40) publishes an (41) account of some (42) distant, and (43) comparatively (44) unimportant (45) country. How (46) warily will they compare the (47) measurements of a (48) pyramid, or the (49) de-

scriptions of a ruin; and how (50) sternly will they (51) censure any (52) inaccuracy in these (53) contributions of (54) merely (55) curious (56) knowledge: while they will receive, with (57) eagerness and (58) unhesitating (59) faith, the (60) gross (61) misrepresentations of (62) coarse and (63) obscure (64) writers, (65) concerning a country with which their own is placed in the most important and (66) delicate (67) relations. Nay, they will even make these (68) apocryphal (69) volumes text-books, on which to (70) enlarge with a (71) zeal and an (72) ability (73) worthy of a more (74) generous (75) cause. I shall not, however, dwell on this (76) irksome and (77) hackneyed (78) topic; nor should I have (79) adverted to it, but for the (80) undue (81) interest (82) apparently taken in it by my countrymen, and (83) certain (84) injurious (85) effects which I (86) apprehend it might (87) produce upon the (88) national feeling. We (89) attach (90) too much (91) consequence to these (92) attacks. They can not do us any (93) essential injury. The (94) tissue of misrepresentations (95) attempted to be (96) woven round us are like (97) cobwebs woven round the limbs of an infant giant. Our country (98) continually outgrows them. One (99) falsehood after (100) another falls off of itself.—*Irving.*

XXVII. *June 14, 1899*

And even if we look at more (1) palpable (2) difficulties, the (3) problem to be solved by our (4) civil war was so (5) vast, both in its (6) immediate

(7) relations and its future (8) consequences; the (9) conditions of its (10) solution were so (11) intricate and so (12) greatly (13) dependent on (14) incalculable and uncontrollable (15) contingencies; so many of the (16) data, (17) whether for hope or fear, were, from (18) their (19) novelty, (20) incapable of (21) arrangement under any of the (22) categories of (23) historical (24) precedent, that there were (25) moments of (26) crises when the (27) firmest (28) believer in the (29) strength and (30) sufficiency of the (31) democratic (32) theory of (33) government might well (34) hold his (35) breath in (36) vague (37) apprehension of (38) disaster. Our teachers of (39) political (40) philosophy, (41) solemnly (42) arguing from the precedent of some (43) petty (44) Grecian, (45) Italian, or Flemish city, whose long (46) periods of (47) aristocracy were broken now and then by (48) awkward (49) parentheses of mob, had (50) always taught us that democracies were incapable of the (51) sentiment of (52) loyalty, of (53) concentrated and (54) prolonged (55) effort, of far-reaching (56) conceptions; were (57) absorbed in (58) material (59) interests; (60) impatient of (61) regular and much more of exceptional (62) restraint; had no (63) natural (64) nucleus of (65) gravitation, nor (66) any (67) forces but (68) centrifugal; were always on the verge of civil war, and slunk at last into the natural (69) almshouse of (70) bankrupt popular government, a (71) military (72) despotism. (73) Here was indeed a

(74) dreary outlook for persons who knew democracy, not by (75) rubbing (76) shoulders with it (77) lifelong, but (78) merely from books, and (79) America only by the (80) report of some fellow Britain, who, having eaten a bad dinner or (81) lost a carpet-bag here, had written to *The Times* (82) demanding (83) redress, and (84) drawing a (85) mournful (86) inference of democratic (87) instability. Nor were men (88) wanting among (89) ourselves who had so (90) steeped their (91) brains in (92) London (93) literature as to (94) mistake Cockneyism for (95) European (96) culture, and (97) contempt of their country for (98) cosmopolitan (99) breadth of (100) view.—*Lowell*.

XXVIII. *September 27, 1899*

We think that, as (1) civilization (2) advances, (3) poetry (4) almost (5) necessarily (6) declines. (7) Therefore, (8) though we (9) fervently (10) admire those great (11) works of (12) imagination which have (13) appeared in dark (14) ages, we do not admire them the more (15) because they have appeared in dark ages. On the (16) contrary, we hold that the most (17) wonderful and (18) splendid (19) proof of (20) genius is a (21) great poem (22) produced in a civilized age. We can not (23) understand why those who (24) believe in that most (25) orthodox (26) article of (27) literary (28) faith, that the (29) earliest poets are (30) generally the best, (31) should wonder at the rule as if it were the (32) exception. (33) Surely the (34) uni-

formity of the (35) phenomenon (36) indicates a (37) corresponding uniformity in the cause.

The fact is, that (38) common (39) observers (40) reason from the (41) progress of the (42) experimental (43) sciences to that of the (44) imitative arts. The (45) improvement of the (46) former is (47) gradual and slow. Ages are spent in (48) collecting (49) materials, ages more in (50) separating and (51) combining them. Even when a (52) system has been formed, there is still (53) something to add, to (54) alter, or to (55) reject. Every (56) generation (57) enjoys the use of a vast (58) hoard (59) bequeathed to it by (60) antiquity, and (61) transmits that hoard, (62) augmented by fresh (63) acquisitions, to (64) future ages. In these (65) pursuits, therefore, the first (66) speculators lie under great (67) disadvantages, and, even when they fail, are (68) entitled to (69) praise. (70) Their (71) pupils, with far (72) inferior (73) intellectual (74) powers, (75) speedily (76) surpass them in (77) actual (78) attainments. (79) Every girl who has read Mrs. Marcet's little (80) dialogues on (81) political (82) economy could teach Montague or Walpole many lessons in (83) finance. Any (84) intelligent man may now, by (85) resolutely (86) applying (87) himself for a few years to (88) mathematics, learn more than the great (89) Newton knew after half a (90) century of (91) study and (92) meditation. . . But (93) language, the (94) machine of the poet, is best fitted for his (95) purpose in its (96) rudest state.

(97) Nations, like (98) individuals, first (99) perceive, and then (100) abstract.—*Macaulay*.

XXIX. September 27, 1899

When (1) propositions have been (2) established, and (3) nothing (4) remains but to (5) amplify and (6) decorate them, this dim (7) magnificence may be in place. But if it is (8) admitted into a (9) demonstration, it is very much (10) worse than (11) absolute (12) nonsense; just as that (13) transparent haze through (14) which the (15) sailor sees capes and (16) mountains of (17) false (18) sizes and in false (19) bearings is more (20) dangerous than (21) utter (22) darkness. Now, Mr. (23) Gladstone is fond of (24) employing the (25) phraseology of which we speak in those parts of his work which (26) require the (27) utmost (28) perspicuity and (29) precision of which (30) human (31) language is (32) capable; and in this way he (33) deludes, first (34) himself, and then his (35) readers. The (36) foundations of his (37) theory, which (38) ought to be (39) buttresses of (40) adamant, are made out of the (41) flimsy (42) materials which are fit only for (43) perorations. This (44) fault is one which no (45) subsequent care or (46) industry can (47) correct. The more (48) strictly Mr. Gladstone (49) reasons on his (50) premises, the more (51) absurd are the (52) conclusions which he brings out; and when, at last, his good (53) sense and good (54) nature (55) recoil from the (56) horrible (57) practical (58) infer-

ences to which his theory leads, he is (59) reduced (60) sometimes to take (61) refuge in (62) arguments (63) inconsistent with his (64) fundamental (65) doctrines, and sometimes to (66) escape from the (67) legitimate (68) consequences of his false (69) principles, under cover of (70) equally false (71) history.

It would be (72) unjust not to say that his book, (73) though not a good book, shows more (74) talent than many good books. It (75) abounds with (76) eloquent and (77) ingenious (78) passages. It bears the (79) signs of much (80) patient (81) thought. It is (82) written (83) throughout with (84) excellent (85) taste and excellent (86) temper; nor does it, so far as we have (87) observed, (88) contain one (89) expression (90) unworthy of a (91) gentleman, a (92) scholar, or a Christian. But the doctrines which are put (93) forth in it (94) appear to us . . . to be such as, if (95) followed out in practice to (96) their legitimate consequences, would (97) inevitably (98) produce the (99) dissolution of (100) society.—*Macaulay*.

XXX. *January 24, 1900*

(1) Admiral (2) Dewey (3) employed the first two days after his (4) victory in (5) making all fast, (6) seizing the (7) arsenal at Cavite and the (8) islands at the (9) harbor (10) mouth, and (11) announcing a (12) blockade of the port of (13) Manila, (14) lying (15) somewhat (16) helpless just now before his guns. Then, having (17) pru-

dently cut the (18) cables, he sent to (19) Washington a (29) laconic (21) despatch, (22) telling of his victory in a few (23) simple (24) sentences, and in (25) figures as dry as the (26) multiplication table. It had one great (27) merit — (28) exact truth — a (29) quality much lost and (30) clouded in the (31) Spanish (32) reports which had gone to (33) Madrid, and from (34) which alone the world knew (35) anything of the (36) doings in the (37) distant east on May 1. Yet the victory had been so (38) absolute, the (39) destruction of Montojo's (40) squadron so (41) utter and (42) complete, that even the Spanish could not hide the (43) facts with (44) language, an (45) exercise in which they have great (46) proficiency. The truth tore its way (47) through the thin (48) phrases; it broke the (49) pompous sentences, and made itself (50) sufficiently (51) visible to (52) Europe. To the great powers there it came with a (53) shock. They were not (54) pained by the (55) unhappy lot of Spain, for that they (56) regarded with all the (57) philosophy which had just (58) manifested itself so (59) attractively in regard to poor (60) Greece. The (61) downfall of a broken, (62) bankrupt (63) nation they (64) bore well (65) enough; and (66) although they were (67) surprised and (68) annoyed by the (69) swiftness, (70) accuracy, and (71) fighting (72) efficiency of the (73) Americans, they were (74) prepared to (75) belittle the whole (76) affair, and (77) pretend that it was no such great (78) matter

after all. But what shocked and (79) alarmed them very (80) seriously (81) indeed was that a new power, known to be of great (82) wealth and (83) strength, had (84) suddenly swept down on Manila, (85) toppled over in (86) ruin the (87) harmless (88) remains of Spanish (89) power, and in one (90) morning had (91) risen up (92) master of a great city, and a (93) disagreeable (94) factor of (95) unlimited (96) possibilities in the east, where they were having a (97) "question" and (98) starting in to (99) divide the vast empire of (100) China.—*Lodge.*

XXXI. *January 24, 1900*

Our (1) present (2) condition, (3) achieved in a (4) manner (5) unprecedented in the (6) history of (7) nations, (8) illustrates the (9) American (10) idea that (11) governments rest on the (12) consent of the governed, and that it is the (13) right of the (14) people to (15) alter and (16) abolish governments (17) whenever they (18) become (19) destructive to the ends for which they were (20) established. The (21) declared (22) compact of the (23) Union from which we have (24) withdrawn was to establish (25) justice, (26) insure (27) domestic (28) tranquillity, (29) provide for the (30) common (31) defense, (32) promote the (33) general (34) welfare, and (35) secure the (36) blessings of (37) liberty to (38) ourselves and our (39) posterity; and when in the (40) judgment of the (41) sovereign states now (42)

composing this (43) confederacy it has been (44) perverted from the (45) purposes for which it was (46) ordained, and (47) ceased to (48) answer the ends for which it was established, a (49) peaceful (50) appeal to the ballot-box declared that, so far as they were (51) concerned, the government (52) created by that compact should cease to (53) exist. In this they (54) merely (55) asserted the right which the (56) declaration of (57) independence of 1776 (58) defined to be (59) inalienable. Of the time and (60) occasion of this (61) exercise they as sovereigns were the (62) final judges, each for (63) himself. The (64) impartial, (65) enlightened (66) verdict of (67) mankind will (68) vindicate the (69) rectitude of our (70) conduct; and He who knows the (71) hearts of men will judge of the (72) sincerity with which we (73) labored to (74) preserve the government of our (75) fathers in its (76) spirit. . .

(77) Sustained by the (78) consciousness that the (79) transition from the (80) former Union to the present confederacy has not (81) proceeded from a (82) disregard on our part of our just (83) obligations or any (84) failure to perform (85) every (86) constitutional (87) duty, (88) moved by no (89) interest or (90) passion to (91) invade the rights of others, (92) anxious to (93) cultivate peace and (94) commerce with all nations, if we may not hope to (95) avoid war, we may at (96) least (97) expect that posterity will (98) acquit us of having (99) needlessly (100) engaged in it.
— *J. Davis.*

XXXVII. *March 28, 1900*

When I first had the (1) honor of a seat in this house, the (2) affairs of that (3) continent (4) pressed (5) themselves on us as the most (6) important and most (7) delicate (8) object of (9) parliamentary (10) attention. My little share in this great (11) deliberation (12) oppressed me. I found myself a (13) partaker in a very high (14) trust; and, (15) having no sort of (16) reason to (17) rely on the (18) strength of my (19) natural (20) abilities for the (21) proper (22) execution of that trust, I was (23) obliged to take more than (24) common pains to (25) instruct myself in (26) everything which (27) relates to our (28) colonies. I was not less under the (29) necessity of (30) forming some (31) fixed (32) ideas (33) concerning the (34) general (35) policy of the (36) British empire. . . . At that (37) period I had the (38) fortune to find myself in (39) perfect (40) concurrence with a large (41) majority in this house. (42) Bowing under that high (43) authority, and (44) penetrated with the (45) sharpness and strength of that (46) early (47) impression, I have continued ever since, without the (48) least (49) deviation, in my (50) original (51) sentiments. (52) Whether this be (53) owing to an (54) obstinate (55) perseverance in (56) error, or to a (57) religious (58) adherence to what (59) appears to me truth and reason, it is in your (60) equity to (61) judge. Sir, parliament having an

(62) enlarged (63) view of objects, made, (64) during this (65) interval, more (66) frequent (67) changes in (68) their sentiments and their conduct than could be (69) justified in a (70) particular person on the (71) contracted (72) scale of (73) private (74) information. But though I do not (75) hazard anything (76) approaching to a (77) censure on the (78) motives of former parliaments to all those (79) alterations, one fact is (80) undoubted — that under them the state of America has been kept in (81) continual (82) agitation. Everything (83) administered as (84) remedy to the (85) public (86) complaint, if it did not (87) produce, was at least (88) followed by, a hightening of the (89) distemper; till, by a (90) variety of (91) experiments, that important (92) country has been (93) brought into her (94) present (95) situation — a situation which I will not miscall, (96) which I dare not name, which I (97) scarcely know how to (98) comprehend in the (99) terms of any (100) description.— *Burke*.

XXXIII. *March 28, 1900*

(1) Political (2) compromises, (3) though they have been (4) rendered (5) unsavory by (6) abuse, are a (7) necessary (8) incident of (9) mixed or (10) balanced (11) governments — that is, of all but (12) simple, (13) unchecked (14) despotisms. (15) Wherever (16) liberty (17) exists, there (18) diversities of (19) judgment will be (20) developed; and, (21) unless one will (22) dominates over

all (23) others, a (24) practical (25) means (26) between (27) widely (28) differing (29) convictions must (30) sometimes be (31) sought. If, for (32) example, a (33) legislature is (34) composed of two (35) distinct (36) bodies or (37) houses, and they differ, as they (38) occasionally will, with (39) regard to the (40) propriety or the (41) amount of an (42) appropriation (43) required for a (44) certain (45) purpose, and (46) neither is (47) disposed to give way, a (48) partial (49) concession on either hand is (50) often the most (51) feasible (52) mode of practical (53) adjustment. Where the (54) object (55) contemplated is (56) novel, or non-essential to the (57) general (58) efficiency of the (59) public (60) service — such as the (61) construction of a new (62) railroad, (63) canal, or other public work — the (64) repugnance of either house should (65) suffice (66) entirely to (67) defeat, or at (68) least to (69) postpone it; for neither (70) branch has a right to (71) exact from the other (72) conformity with its (73) views on a (74) disputed (75) point as the (76) price of its own (77) concurrence in (78) measures (79) essential to the (80) existence of the government. . . Yet this should not blind us to the (81) fact that (82) differences of (83) opinion are at times developed on (84) questions of (85) decided (86) moment, where the rights of each (87) party are (88) equal, and where an (89) ultimate concurrence in one (90) common line of (91) action is essential. (92) Without some (93) deference to (94) adverse

convictions, no (95) confederation of the (96) insurgent (97) colonies was (98) attainable — no (99) union of the states could have been (100) effected.— *Greeley*.

XXXIV. June 13, 1900

The (1) leading (2) motive of a world's fair is very (3) different now from what it was in 1851, when Prince (4) Albert (5) persuaded the (6) nations to join (7) England in the first (8) universal (9) exposition. Then it was an (10) affair of high (11) purport, (12) almost a (13) crusade, (14) entered into with (15) earnestness and (16) prayer, the (17) powers were all more or less at odds then; the world was at a (18) political (19) crisis. The fair was (20) conceived with the (21) generous idea of (22) bringing the (23) members of the (24) human race to a better (25) understanding; to give an (26) impetus (27) toward (28) peace and good will. It was (29) thought that England's (30) prestige might be (31) lessened by this (32) display of her (33) commercial (34) secrets, that other (35) peoples might (36) carry away from the fair (37) ideas that would make them (38) dangerous (39) competitors in the world's (40) markets. The (41) horde of (42) foreigners, with its (43) possibilities of (44) revolutionists and (45) desperadoes, was (46) looked on as a possible (47) source of danger. Yet the (48) promoters of the exposition with (49) serious (50) courage (51) faced the risks. . . .

The (52) festivals of to-day, from (53) international expositions to (54) village (55) flower fêtes, nearly all owe (56) their (57) existence to the (58) money and the (59) advertisement they (60) secure. They are no less (61) interesting to (62) visit on that (63) account; but it is a wide (64) departure from the (65) spirit in which the (66) prince (67) consort (68) summoned the world to the new Crystal (69) palace nearly (70) fifty years ago. The serious (71) business for which three (72) hundred (73) acres have been (74) borrowed from (75) Paris, and twenty-five (76) million (77) dollars are to be (78) expended, lies in the great (79) exhibition (80) buildings. . . Here we have (81) represented art, (82) science, (83) manufacture, (84) invention, (85) agriculture, all the great (86) arteries (87) through which the (88) world draws its life. (89) Individual nations are not set apart by (90) themselves, but to each is (91) allowed space for (92) appropriate exhibits in the (93) eighteen (94) groups into which the exposition is (95) divided. The United States (96) claims also four (97) special (98) annexes, (99) adjoining the (100) general buildings.—*Mattox*.

XXXV. *June 13, 1900*

To (1) determine the (2) consequences of an (3) historical (4) episode, such as the (5) recent (6) peace (7) conference at the Hague, is not a (8) matter for (9) prophecy, but for (10) experience, which alone can (11) decide what (12) posi-

tive (13) issues shall (14) hereafter (15) trace (16) their (17) source to this (18) beginning. The most that the (19) present can do is to take note of the point so far (20) reached, and of (21) apparent (22) tendencies (23) manifested; to seek for the (24) latter a (25) right (26) direction; to (27) guide, where it can, (28) currents of (29) general (30) thought, the (31) outcome of which will be (32) beneficial or (33) injurious, (34) according as their (35) course is (36) governed by a just (37) appreciation of (38) fundamental (39) truths.

The (40) calling of the conference of the Hague (41) originated in an (42) avowed (43) desire to (44) obtain (45) relief from (46) immediate (47) economical (48) burdens, by the (49) adoption of some (50) agreement to (51) restrict the (52) preparations for war, and the (53) consequent (54) expense (55) involved in (56) national (57) armaments; but before its (58) meeting the hope of disarmament had (59) fallen into the (60) background, the (61) vacant place being taken by the (62) project of (63) abating the (64) remoter evils of recurrent (65) warfare, by giving a (66) further (67) impulse, and a more (68) clearly (69) defined (70) application, to the (71) principle of (72) arbitration, which (73) thenceforth (74) assumed pre-eminence in the (75) councils of the conference. This may be (76) considered the point at which we have (77) arrived. The (78) assembled (79) representatives of many nations, (80) including all the

(81) greatest on the earth, have decided that it is to arbitration men must look for relief, (82) rather than to (83) partial disarmament, or even to an (84) arrest in the (85) progress of preparations for war. Of the (86) beneficence of the (87) practice of arbitration, of the (88) wisdom of (89) substituting it, when (90) possible, for the (91) appeal to arms, with all the (92) misery (93) therefrom (94) resulting, there can be no (95) doubt; but it will be (96) expected that in its application, and in its (97) attempted (98) development, the tendencies of the day will make (99) themselves (100) felt.—*Capt. A. T. Mahan.*

XXXVI. *January 25, 1901*

It was not to be (1) expected for a (2) moment that the (3) extraordinary (4) crisis in China should have been (5) tided over (6) without a (7) protracted (8) period of (9) discussion, after the (10) rescue of the (11) foreigners at (12) Peking had been (13) accomplished. The (14) program of the United States has been (15) clear from the (16) beginning. (17) Until the foreigners were rescued, we could not (18) treat with the (19) Chinese (20) government; but after (21) their rescue,—no state of war (22) existing (23) between the (24) people and government of the United States and those of China,—it (25) remained to plan for the (26) withdrawal of our (27) troops as soon as (28) prudence and (29) common (30) sense (31) might (32) justify such a step, and then to (33) negotiate

with the (34) imperial government of China for a (35) reasonable (36) indemnity and for (37) guarantees of (38) future good (39) behavior. Our government was (40) ready (41) enough, (42) therefore, when a (43) month ago (44) Russia (45) proposed the withdrawal of troops from Peking, to (46) express (47) approval of that plan, (48) provided it could be (49) generally (50) agreed to. (51) Germany was not ready, (52) however, to withdraw, and (53) England (54) seemed to be (55) deeply (56) suspicious of Russia's good (57) faith in (58) making the (59) suggestion. The German government (60) insisted, as a (61) preliminary (62) condition, that (63) those persons (64) high in (65) authority who were (66) guilty of the (67) assassination of Von Ketteler, the German (68) minister, and of other (69) outrages (70) against foreigners, (71) should be (72) delivered over by the Chinese to the (73) allied (74) forces for condign (75) punishment. Even if this were (76) otherwise reasonable or (77) possible, a moment's (78) thought will show that this (79) demand (80) implies that the guilty (81) persons are well (82) known, and can be (83) surrendered for punishment without any (84) judicial (85) investigation as to their (86) innocence or guilt. . . The (87) severe (88) retribution (89) policy now proposed by Germany could (90) only (91) lead in the end to far more (92) formidable (93) movements in (94) hostility to (95) Europe. The thing that is (96) necessary is to (97) encourage and to

(98) require the firm (99) establishment in authority of a (100) liberal Chinese imperial government.

XXXVII. *January 25, 1901*

(1) Foreign (2) affairs and (3) military (4) questions do (5) certainly (6) threaten to (7) overshadow the (8) demands of home (9) legislation in (10) England for some (11) considerable time to come. This is a fact to be (12) sincerely (13) deplored. But the (14) balance will (15) right (16) itself in time, and (17) internal (18) reform must have its innings. Then will be the time for (19) enacting (20) pensions. I have (21) consulted on this (22) point a (23) variety of (24) public men, (25) journalists, (26) members of (27) parliament, and (28) labor (29) leaders. They one and all (30) indorse the (31) conclusion which I had formed as an (32) independent (33) student of public (34) opinion: that, (35) apart from foreign (36) policy, and the military policy it (37) involves, there are two questions which (38) surpass all other questions in their hold on (39) popular (40) attention; and these two questions are — first, pensions, and, (41) second, (42) housing. At (43) present, so far as we can see, we may (44) accept it as a certainty that pensions stand first (45) among all the (46) innumerable claimants for home legislation. To have got the question into this unrivalled (47) prominence is to have (48) registered no small advance. Our own demand for (49) universal pensions has made (50) remarkable (51)

headway (52) during the most (53) exciting (54) period of the war. Other and (55) rival (56) projects have (57) retired or been (58) abandoned. With the (59) doubtful (60) exception of the (61) crude and (62) impracticable (63) proposals of the (64) select (65) committee, there is no other (66) scheme than our own in (67) possession of the (68) field. We have been (69) mobilizing and (70) consolidating our (71) forces, we have been (72) advancing our lines as it were under cover of the (73) darkness; and when the day (74) returns, our (75) position and our (76) strength will be an (77) unexpected (78) revelation to (79) many. . . . By the (80) explicit (81) avowals of leaders on both sides of the house our question has been (82) classed as (83) non-partizan. The (84) cynic might say that this (85) change of (86) category means only that both (87) parties have (88) agreed to (89) shelve a (90) difficult (91) problem. There is (92) indeed a (93) danger of non-partizan (94) measures being (95) overlooked (96) amid the (97) crowd of (98) hotly (99) contested (100) claims.
—*F. H. Stead.*

XXXVIII. March 29, 1901

It is (1) popularly said of late that the Indian can not "for (2) several generations" (3) compete in the (4) intellectual (5) world, but that he is (6) destined for an (7) indefinite (8) period to remain a (9) keeper of (10) flocks and (11) herds,

a (12) tiller of the soil, or at the best a (13) humble (14) artisan. . . .

Let us (15) examine into the (16) logic and (17) justice of this (18) idea. Since (19) culture or any (20) acquired (21) trait, (22) according to the (23) highest (24) scientific (25) authorities and the (26) widest (27) practical (28) observation, is not (29) transmissible from (30) father to son, it (31) matters not in (32) reality (33) whether the red man has "several generations" of (34) educated progenitors (35) behind him. Many of our (36) foremost (37) Americans were born of (38) illiterate (39) parents; some of the (40) greatest of them all, as we take a (41) certain pride in (42) recalling, were practically self-educated, and lived in (43) early (44) youth under (45) conditions of (46) almost as (47) primitive (48) simplicity as those that once (49) surrounded the (50) children of the (51) forest. More than this, it is (52) commonly (53) reasoned that these very conditions (54) favor the (55) development of (56) original gifts and the (57) stern (58) virtues of (59) character; and we are told that the scions of (60) wealthy and cultured (61) families tend (62) constantly to (63) degenerate, while out of (64) poverty and rude surroundings spring the (65) hardy (66) giants of the race.

As a matter of fact, (67) probably the (68) ablest and most (69) cultivated men and (70) women of (71) native stock have risen direct from the (72) wigwam to the (73) pulpit and rostrum,

and (74) entered (75) without (76) delay into the common (77) inheritance of (78) mankind . . .

The (79) representative Indian is a man of (80) brains and (81) ambition. He has no (82) notion (83) whatever of (84) remaining "for several generations" in the ranks of the (85) toilers, and the (86) vocation of such a man (87) should be (88) determined (89) solely by (90) individual (91) fitness and (92) choice. It is (93) fairly certain that his race will never be a race of (94) servants. (95) Their gifts and their (96) traditions as a (97) people lie in (98) quite (99) another (100) direction.—*Elaine G. Eastman.*

XXXIX. *March 27, 1901*

(1) Abounding (2) prosperity among the (3) American (4) people is (5) almost as (6) serious an (7) embarrassment to the finances of the (8) government as a (9) period of (10) business (11) depression. The (12) treasury is (13) threatened with as much (14) trouble (15) during the (16) coming (17) summer and (18) autumn in (19) getting rid of (20) surplus (21) revenue as it was a few years ago in (22) finding the (23) means for (24) meeting a (25) deficit. The (26) mere (27) piling up of surplus (28) money from the (29) proceeds of (30) taxation (31) would in (32) itself (33) excite (34) criticism, but (35) conditions are made (36) worse by the (37) effect upon the money (38) market. The money (39) received for taxes goes into the treasury, and if it is not paid out

again for the current (40) expenses of the government, it is (41) withdrawn from the use of the business (42) community. It is this fact which (43) brings the (44) operations of the treasury into such close (45) relations with the business world, and (46) makes (47) large surplus a serious threat to (48) merchants and (49) bankers as well as a (50) subject of (51) direct interest to the taxpayer. The (52) present condition of the treasury grows in some (53) degree out of the (54) preparations made for the (55) Spanish war. These preparations (56) proved, by the (57) early (58) termination of the war, to be (59) somewhat more than (60) sufficient, but the money thus (61) collected has been (62) constantly (63) increased of late by the (64) receipts from other (65) sources, (66) which are due in large (67) measure to the (68) activity of business . . .

How (69) Secretary Gage kept the (70) balance under (71) control and (72) averted a (73) panic at (74) several (75) critical (76) stages during the autumn forms an (77) interesting (78) chapter of (79) financial (80) history, which has (81) heretofore been (82) presented only in (83) fragments. There have been periods in the business history of the (84) country when the withdrawal of large sums from the money market (85) produced no (86) injurious effect. Several (87) causes (88) combined, (89) however, during last year to make this (90) influence (91) extremely (92) dangerous, not only to (93) speculation on the (94) stock (95) ex-

changes, but to the general business of the country. These causes may be (96) described (97) generally as the large (98) demand for (99) capital and the demand for (100) currency.—*C. A. Conant.*

XL. June 21, 1901

The (1) constitution of the new (2) commonwealth of (3) Australia (4) naturally (5) claims (6) attention and (7) challenges (8) criticism as the (9) latest (10) development in (11) federal constitution-making (12) among (13) people of Anglo-Saxon race. Its (14) authors had before them the (15) experience of this (16) country and of (17) Canada; and they have (18) evidently used that experience (19) freely, both in what they have (20) imitated and in what they have (21) rejected . . .

The federal (22) government of Australia will have (23) large (24) powers. In its hands will be (25) vested (26) exclusive (27) control of customs (28) taxation, (29) together with power to (30) impose all such other taxes as may be (31) required for the (32) public (33) service, with the sole (34) limitation that they shall be so imposed as in no case to (35) discriminate (36) between states, or parts of states; the sole control of all (37) matters of (38) defense; the (39) management and control of the (40) postal, (41) telegraph, and (42) telephone services of the country; (43) questions of (44) immigration, (45) naturalization, and (46) interstate trade and (47) commerce; the (48) maintenance of

lighthouses, (49) beacons, and (50) buoys; all (51) external (52) affairs, (53) including the (54) influx and (55) extradition of (56) criminals, and all questions of (57) conciliation and (58) arbitration (59) extending beyond the limits of any (60) single state. Banking and (61) insurance, (62) coinage and (63) currency, (64) weights and (65) measures, laws (66) relating to bills of (67) exchange and (68) promissory notes, (69) bankruptcy, (70) patents, (71) copyrights, and (72) companies, are also vested (73) solely in the commonwealth. In (74) addition to these questions, (75) which are, for the most part, (76) familiar to (77) Americans as (78) subjects of federal (79) legislation, there will vest in the federal (80) parliament the sole right to deal with the law of (81) marriage, (82) divorce, and (83) matrimonial (84) causes, and all questions relating to (85) parental rights and the (86) custody and (87) guardianship of (88) infants, and also all public (89) provisions for old age and (90) invalid (91) pensions. To the commonwealth is (92) reserved the right to make use of all the (93) railroads (94) belonging to any state for defense (95) purposes, and also the power to control and (96) regulate the (97) navigation of rivers (98) flowing (99) through more than one state.—These are the (100) principal powers reserved to the commonwealth.—*Lusk*.

XLI. June 19, 1901

There is (1) reason for (2) believing that few persons who are not (3) directly (4) connected with

the (5) operating (6) department of a (7) railway (8) understand or (9) appreciate the (10) difficulties (11) which (12) beset the path of the (13) conscientious operating (14) officer. He is (15) surrounded and (16) hampered by (17) many of the worst (18) attributes of (19) human (20) nature: (21) jealousy, (22) drunkenness, (23) revenge, (24) indifference, (25) deceit, (26) dishonesty, (27) laziness and (28) ignorance. He must be, on his part, just, (29) merciful, (30) severe, (31) cautious, (32) daring, (33) reticent, (34) candid, (35) temperate, honest and (36) thoroughly well-informed. In (37) employing men he must be able to form an (38) immediate (39) judgment as to the (40) quality of an (41) applicant, and in (42) dismissing a (43) servant he must (44) slowly (45) convince (46) himself that the act is (47) unavoidable . . .

There must be no (48) question of (49) personal like or (50) dislike (51) between an officer and his (52) subordinates, no question of (53) religion or (54) politics or (55) nationality, and a man once employed must stand or fall on his own (56) merits, his (57) fitness or unfitness. The (58) only (59) consideration of (60) weight is the good of the (61) service.

This operating officer has not only the (62) defects of (63) some (64) hundreds or (65) thousands of other men to (66) combat and (67) eliminate, but he has the (68) limitations of his own nature to (69) fight. It is not (70) remarkable

that he has (71) been (72) known to make (73) mistakes; it is remarkable that on the (74) whole he makes so few.

It is not (75) forgotten, in (76) reciting this (77) schedule of difficulties that the (78) innate (79) virtues of a (80) large (81) proportion of the men may be (82) counted on, and (83) either (84) ambition or fear of (85) discharge acts as a (86) restrainer with most of the (87) others. But when (88) every (89) advantage is considered, (90) there still (91) remains a (92) disheartening (93) residue of (94) immorality and (95) inefficiency which must be (96) overcome and (97) supplemented by the (98) mental (99) force and (100) ingenuity of the operating officers.— *G. H. Paine.*

XLII. January 31, 1902

When five army (1) transports (2) loaded with (3) nearly (4) fifteen (5) hundred (6) teachers of the (7) public (8) schools in (9) Cuba sailed into (10) Boston (11) harbor, it was an (12) event (13) which had no (14) parallel. It (15) directed the (16) attention of the (17) people of the United States, as (18) probably nothing (19) else (20) could, to the (21) progress of education among the people of the West Indian (22) island.

This (23) bringing of so many teachers of Cuba, is looked upon as the (24) greatest idea ever (25) conceived by the (26) superintendent of public (27) instruction in Cuba, and it has (28) brought him,

(29) young as he is, no small (30) distinction in the (31) educational (32) world.

(33) Harvard university was the Mecca of (34) these (35) pilgrims in (36) search of (37) learning. All the (38) resources of the great (39) university were (40) thrown open to these young men and (41) women who were so (42) anxious to learn (43) themselves that they might teach others. If the (44) tuition had been paid for, it would have cost two hundred (45) thousand (46) dollars. If this was (47) added to the cost of (48) transportation, (49) maintenance, and to other (50) expenditures, the (51) total would be not far from a (52) million dollars. But it cost the teachers not a (53) penny save what they (54) chose to spend . . .

The (55) courses in (56) history and (57) government, (58) principles of (59) design, (60) astronomy, (61) geometry, (62) engineering, physics, (63) chemistry, (64) botany, (65) geology and (66) physical (67) training were open to them, and (68) special courses were (69) prepared in (70) English, history, (71) geography, school (72) organization and (73) management, and (74) general (75) culture.

The (76) broadening (77) effect of (78) personal observation and (79) tours in the (80) observatories, (81) museums and parks, the (82) contact with (83) daily (84) American life, the (85) intelligence gained by (86) noting our (87) civic (88) institutions, are among the most (89) valuable (90) influences of the trip, while the (91)

splendid (92) generosity and public (93) spirit (94) shown by the university and (95) citizens of Boston and Cambridge in thus (96) offering the finest gifts (97) within (98) their (99) power, can not fail to do (100) lasting good.—*Mary C. Francis.*

XLIII. January 29, 1902

If, in this age of (1) science and (2) invention, there was to be (3) prepared a (4) revised (5) category of the (6) wonders of the world, the first place would (7) unquestionably have to be (8) accorded to the (9) marvelous (10) process (11) whereby the most (12) valuable of the (13) earth's (14) deposits is (15) transformed into iron and (16) steel (17) products for every-day use. It is safe to (18) presume that those (19) persons who (20) account the (21) present (22) era (23) devoid of (24) romance know little of the (25) intensely (26) picturesque and (27) dramatic (28) features which (29) characterize the (30) evolution of the (31) metal which is far more (32) indispensable than gold to the world's (33) welfare.

No (34) adequate (35) idea of the (36) tremendous (37) scope of the (38) iron (39) industry is (40) conveyed by the (41) simple (42) statement that the United States (43) produces (44) fully one (45) fourth more iron than any (46) other (47) nation; but the fact that the (48) annual (49) consumption of iron in Uncle Sam's (50) domain is on the (51) basis of (52) several (53) hundred pounds a year for each (54) inhabitant, (55) where-

as in many (56) European (57) countries it does not (58) reach (59) fifty pounds (60) perhaps (61) indicates in a (62) slight (63) degree what an (64) immense (65) proportion of our (66) population looks to this (67) commonplace (68) commodity for the (69) necessities and (70) luxuries of life. (71) Statisticians who have taken the (72) trouble to make (73) careful (74) computations on the (75) subject have (76) figured out that one in (77) every (78) fourteen persons in the country is (79) dependent upon the iron industry for (80) support, which is (81) equivalent to (82) saying that if all the ironworkers and their (83) families were (84) gathered (85) together, they would form a (86) community (87) considerably (88) larger than Greater New York and its (89) environs.

There are so many (90) amazing things (91) connected with the work of (92) taking from the ground the (93) ore which looks for all the world like rich red earth, and (94) eventually working it up into every (95) imaginable form, from the tea-kettles to (96) locomotives, that to put your finger on any one (97) phase of the (98) transformation and say, "This is the most (99) surprising," is next to (100) impossible.—*Waldon Fawcett*.

XLIV. March 26, 1902

A (1) regiment in (2) Germany is (3) never made up (4) entirely of new men. In the first place, (5) there is the (6) skeleton (7) framework of the non-commissioned (8) officers (I am not (9)

considering here the (10) commissioned officers), and (11) usually a large (12) residue of men who have (13) already (14) served one year. To these the new (15) draft, (16) awkward, callow, (17) apparently (18) hopelessly (19) stupid, is (20) added; and the officers are (21) confronted with the (22) discouraging task, as old as (23) armies, of (24) beating this raw (25) material into (26) shape. The new (27) recruit spends his first few weeks (28) pretty (29) closely in (30) barracks. His old (31) suit of (32) clothes is (33) packed up, (34) labeled, and (35) stored away, to be kept and (36) returned to him when he (37) finishes his (38) service. He is (39) fitted from (40) among the (41) oldest (42) uniforms in the (43) possession of the regiment, and he is set to such (44) dispiriting (45) tasks as (46) cleaning barracks, (47) blacking the officers' boots, and other (48) duties (49) quite as (50) disagreeable. To a boy who has been (51) brought up in (52) fairly good (53) surroundings, such tasks as these are (54) anything but a (55) pleasant (56) introduction to (57) military life; but here comes in the (58) national (59) spirit of (60) order and (61) obedience to (62) authority, and he obeys. The (63) greatest man in the (64) world to him just now is his (65) corporal, whose (66) business it is to (67) knock off his (68) rough (69) corners. His (70) first (71) sergeant, the (72) "mother of the regiment," is a (73) planet as yet a little out of his (74) orbit, and his (75) captain is a (76) fixed and (77) distant star to be

looked upon with (78) awe and (79) wonder. One of his first duties is to learn the (80) soldier marks — the (81) distinguishing uniform of his officers and how he must (82) salute his (83) superiors. In Germany, the code of (84) etiquette, as (85) between officers and men, is very (86) rigid. The (87) private is (88) taught that he must obey (89) every order of a superior (90) absolutely and (91) unquestioningly, and that he must (92) invariably salute in (93) exactly the (94) proper way. A (95) sentinel comes to (96) “present arms” and (97) follows his officer with his eyes, like a (98) faithful dog, (99) until he is out of (100) sight.—
Baker.

XLV. March 24, 1902

(1) Before (2) endeavoring to (3) trace the (4) course of (5) recent (6) events in China with the (7) purpose of (8) throwing some (9) light on the (10) present (11) situation, I must (12) point out what is the most (13) dangerous (14) feature of the revolution with which we are now (15) brought face to face. Two years ago, any (16) naval or army (17) officer would have (18) staked his life and (19) reputation upon (20) getting into Peking from Tientsin with but five (21) hundred (22) Europeans or (23) Americans (24) behind him, all the (25) military (26) forces of the Chinese (27) empire (28) notwithstanding. (29) Admiral Seymour, a (30) gallant and (31) resolute officer, has, with a (32) column of (33) nearly three (34) thou-

sand (35) picked men, not only (36) failed to (37) reach the (38) capital, but been (39) driven back with (40) considerable (41) loss to his (42) base, after (43) having been cut off from all (44) communication with it for nearly ten days. The (45) relief column was (46) composed of the best (47) material; and in Captain McCalla, Admiral Seymour had a (48) lieutenant (49) second to (50) none. These gallant (51) sailors and (52) marines (53) carried with them a (54) unnumber of field-guns, and they were (55) spurred on to the most (56) determined (57) effort by the news of the (58) desperate (59) straits to which the (60) occupants of the (61) legations in Peking had been (62) reduced by the (63) besieging (64) revolutionists; and yet, after (65) narrowly (66) escaping a (67) disaster, the relief column (68) retreated upon Tientsin. The (69) conclusion is forced upon us that they failed (70) because they met (71) Chinese (72) soldiery of very (73) different (74) caliber from what they had (75) expected, with (76) every (77) reason, to meet; and it is this feature of the situation which I must (78) dwell upon as being more (79) alarming than the (80) actual news from Peking, (81) unpleasant to read as that is. (82) Travelers from the west (83) generally (84) disagree upon every Chinese (85) question save one. They have been (86) unanimous in (87) pronouncing the Chinese army as (88) worthless, and in (89) holding its (90) organization up to (91) contempt. It is true, (92) however, that some of the (93) foreign officers

who have been (94) intrusted with the (95) education of Chinese (96) recruits, have in some (97) measure (98) dissented from this (99) sweeping (100) opinion.—*Stephen Bonsal*.

XLVI. June 20, 1902

The (1) movement (2) directed (3) toward the (4) beautifying of (5) public schoolhouses, which is (6) becoming more and more (7) marked, is one of the most (8) important that has taken place in (9) connection with the (10) cause of (11) education in (12) America. The (13) architectural beauty and (14) dignity of (15) certain schoolbuildings (16) erected not (17) only in the larger (18) cities but even in the small (19) townships, have (20) recently been (21) noticeable. Where (22) nothing has yet been done (23) tending to (24) improve upon the old time schoolhouse, it is at (25) least (26) freely (27) admitted in (28) principle that a school should be outwardly (29) acceptable to the eye. It is also admitted that it should, (30) whenever (31) possible, be (32) inwardly (33) adorned, with (34) reproductions —(35) casts, (36) engravings, fine (37) photographs — of beautiful things: the masterpieces of architecture, (38) painting, (39) sculpture. The (40) significance of all this lies in the (41) recognition it (42) implies of a fact that (43) hitherto has (44) received little or no (45) practical (46) acknowledgment in our American life. We have always acted as if we (47) assumed that the (48) sense of the beautiful could be (49)

acquired as some (50) persons acquire (51) wealth, as some (52) others get (53) learning; that it could be (54) obtained by (55) putting (56) forth will power and (57) taking an (58) industrious (59) interest in the (60) subject. But the (61) present (62) effort, to make the schoolbuilding a place that shall (63) exert an (64) enlightening (65) influence on the esthetic (66) nature of the most (67) youthful (68) scholar, shows a (69) growing (70) understanding that the love and the (71) perception of beauty do not come to any one (72) merely by (73) willing that they shall. (74) Reading, (75) study, (76) observation, a (77) sincere (78) desire for (79) communion with the beautiful, may (80) deepen, (81) intensify, and (82) illuminate such love and perception. But the (83) essence, the (84) germ, of them, to be truly (85) vital, must have been (86) built into the (87) constitution before there was any (88) conscious (89) exercise whatever of the will with (90) regard to them. If the (91) appropriate means of (92) cultivation be brought to bear soon (93) enough, a child who has in any (94) degree the (95) right gifts comes to feel (96) confusedly what beauty is, and has his (97) imagination and his (98) emotions (99) enlarged and (100) uplifted.

XLVII. June 18, 1902

The (1) science of linguistics is among the (2) youngest, and yet it has (3) already (4) established (5) itself so (6) firmly on the solid ground of (7)

ascertained truth that it has been able to (8) overthrow with (9) ease one and (10) another of the (11) theories which were (12) accepted (13) without (14) question before it came into being.

For (15) example, time was — and the time is not so very (16) remote, it may be (17) remarked — time was when the little (18) group of more or less (19) highly (20) educated men, who were at the (21) center of (22) authority in the (23) capital of any (24) nation, had no (25) doubt (26) whatsoever as to the (27) superiority of (28) their way of (29) speaking their own (30) language over the (31) manner in which it might be (32) spoken by the (33) vast (34) majority of their fellow (35) citizens (36) deprived of the (37) advantages of a (38) court (39) training. This little group set the (40) standard of (41) speech; and the standard they set was accepted as (42) final and not to be (43) tampered with under (44) penalty of (45) punishment. They held that any (46) divergence from the (47) customs of speaking and writing they (48) themselves (49) cherished was (50) due to (51) ignorance, and (52) probably to (53) obstinacy. They (54) believed that the court (55) dialect which they had been (56) brought up to use was the only true and (57) original form of the language; and they (58) swiftly (59) stigmatized as a (60) gross (61) impropriety every (62) usage and every (63) phrase with which they themselves did not (64) happen to be (65) familiar. In thus (66) maintaining the (67) sole (68) validity of their

(69) personal (70) habits of speech, they had no need for self-assertion, since it never (71) entered into the head of anyone not (72) belonging to the court (73) circle to (74) disparage for a (75) second the (76) position thus (77) tacitly (78) declared.

If (79) modern (80) methods of (81) research have made (82) anything whatever (83) indisputable in the (84) history of (85) human speech, they have (86) completely (87) disproved the (88) assumption which (89) underlies this (90) implicit claim of the (91) courtiers . . . (92) Generally it is the (93) stability given by (94) political (95) preeminence (96) which leads to the (97) development of a (98) literature, without which no dialect can (99) retain its linguistic (100) supremacy.—*Brander Matthews.*

XLVIII. January 30, 1903

If the black, (1) gleaming (2) nuggets of coal which are (3) known in (4) almost every (5) household in the land could speak, they could tell a (6) stirring, almost (7) incredible (8) story of (9) humanity and (10) heroism. The (11) sacrifices made to bring them from the world's (12) dismal (13) depths, the lives lost, and the homes (14) wrecked, (15) reveal a (16) record of (17) fortitude and intrepidity that (18) rivals the (19) imaginative (20) building of a (21) fictionist.

One (22) morning, with (23) blanched faces, the (24) people of Shamokin, (25) Pennsylvania, (26)

stood in (27) groups at (28) street (29) corners. The news had (30) flashed that fire had been (31) discovered five miles away. (32) Fifty or sixty men were in the mine, and every (33) avenue of (34) escape was cut off. (35) Hundreds (36) hastened to the (37) burning mine, from whose (38) mouth, (39) covered with an (40) improvised (41) litter of (42) timbers and (43) brush, (44) huge (45) volumes of smoke were (46) issuing, (47) marking the (48) headway of the fire that (49) raged hundreds of feet below.

(50) Among (51) those (52) directing the work of (53) fighting the fire was the (54) superintendent. His (55) seemingly (56) rigid face (57) failed to (58) conceal his (59) increasing (60) anxiety, and (61) showed how (62) keenly he (63) realized the peril of the men who, by his (64) orders, had gone down the (65) shaft that morning. Even as he (66) reproached (67) himself, there was a (68) mighty (69) shout, and from over the brow of Big Mountain came the men, an old (70) traveling way (71) having been (72) their (73) means of escape.

The (74) safety of the men (75) assured, the (76) spectators, like the mine (77) officers, (78) thought of other dangers. If the fire were not (79) quenched, the (80) consequent (81) destruction would mean loss of bread to the five hundred men (82) employed there, and (83) destitution for two (84) thousand (85) souls (86) depending on them for (87) support.

Six (88) volunteers to make (89) exploration

were called for. A hundred (90) responded. The superintendent said that only those who knew the (91) inner workings of the mine would be (92) accepted. The men to make the (93) perilous (94) descent having been (95) selected, down they went, while, (96) beyond the (97) summit (98) deadly sulfurous (99) gases were being (100) emitted.—*F. A. Smink.*

XLIX. January 28, 1903

We must get (1) clearly into our minds that (2) undue (3) expansion and (4) speculation in trade are not (5) caused alone by undue (6) issue of notes, but can be caused (7) equally by undue expansion of (8) deposit (9) currency, while both (10) depend (11) entirely upon an undue expansion of (12) loans. If large (13) advances are made (14) during a (15) period of high speculation, (16) based upon (17) property at (18) boom (19) prices, the (20) liabilities caused (21) thereby may be expanded, (22) whether they be by notes or deposits. In (23) commercial (24) centers where (25) banking is (26) highly developed, the banks can (27) furnish (28) their (29) customers with a currency which will (30) meet all the (31) needs of trade; but in more (32) thinly (33) settled (34) districts, and (35) especially in (36) agricultural (37) communities, where the (38) check (39) system has not (40) reached such a high state of (41) development, there is need for a (42) different (43) means of (44) payment. This means can most

(45) effectively be (46) supplied by the note of the bank issued (47) under a system which (48) insures its absolute (49) redemption and (50) easy (51) negotiations. The (52) question before us is, can such a currency be supplied by our (53) national system, and how? (54) Experience (55) teaches us that such a currency can be supplied.

Let us (56) examine the (57) soundness of such a currency. The only (58) index to the (59) future is the experience of the past. It is a (60) trite (61) saying that (62) history (63) repeats (64) itself, and it is no more true in the (65) affairs of a nation or in the (66) individual than it is in the (67) financial affairs of a (68) people. We like to (69) vaunt our (70) wisdom in these (71) latter days, but man's nature is the same in all ages. Like causes (72) produce like effects. The (73) recent (74) exhaustive (75) calculations made by the (76) experts of the comptroller's (77) office, based not upon (78) suppositive cases, but upon the (79) actual experience of the banks of the national system from 1863 to 1902, should (80) convince the most (81) sceptical that a currency can be issued by the banks, based upon their (82) general (83) assets and (84) protected by a (85) guarantee (86) fund, as safe and as (87) absolutely sure of (88) immediate redemption as if protected by deposit of (89) government (90) securities. In (91) making this calculation the comptroller absolutely (92) discarded all (93) bonds deposited as security and (94) acted upon the supposition that

no such security had ever been (95) lodged with the government, (96) relying entirely upon the supposition that the (97) notes had been a first (98) lien upon the assets of the (99) failed (100) institution.— *G. C. Lacy.*

L. March 27, 1903

Some person long ago (1) spread a (2) report that (3) teaching school was (4) humdrum. (5) Unthinking (6) people have (7) believed it ever since. Dickens and other story-tellers have (8) repeated the (9) falsehood so (10) skilfully and with such wide (11) publicity that it is not (12) uncommon to find, even (13) among teachers (14) themselves, a (15) notion that school-keeping is dull, the (16) master a (17) bore, and the teacher a (18) monotonous minded (19) maiden (20) deserving only pity. This is a (21) curiously (22) mistaken (23) idea.

Of all the (24) interesting things in the world, (25) children are the most (26) universally (27) attractive. So (28) various, so (29) surprising, so (30) picturesque, so (31) fascinating, so (32) naturally (33) merry, and, to the (34) onlooker, so (35) suggestive of (36) happy (37) experiences of one's own past are the (38) personalities sent to school that it is only an (39) unnatural (40) judgment that (41) fails to see more attractions than (42) drawbacks in teaching. Who would not (43) envy a schoolmaster his (44) opportunities of (45) enjoyment and (46) service with a (47) family of

boys and girls (48) numbering from (49) twelve (50) hundred to three (51) thousand?

The (52) launching of a boy is a (53) great (54) event in family (55) history. It has been (56) talked of for many a (57) month before the (58) important event (59) occurs. (60) Though he shall soon (61) develop some (62) mysterious (63) sensitiveness about (64) wearing his school (65) satchel, he is (66) extremely proud of it on the first day. It is in his eyes a (67) badge of (68) business. He is no (69) longer a baby, but a boy. (70) Perhaps the (71) recognition of this fact makes what is so glad an (72) occasion to him a curious (73) mixture of (74) satisfaction and (75) sadness to the (76) mother.

(77) However great an event (78) coming to school for the first time may be, there is a singular lack of (79) formality in the (80) daily (81) entrance of the mass of (82) underdone (83) humanity that (84) presses (85) against the doors at the (86) opening (87) every (88) morning. The (89) whining schoolboy (90) creeping like a (91) snail (92) unwillingly to school is (93) singularly (94) absent. Such (95) pushing, such (96) noise, such (97) eagerness to be first, make the old (98) descriptions of school-going seem paradoxical. Then comes the (99) trilling of (100) electric bells and the day's work has begun.

LI. March 25, 1903

The (1) prosperity of a (2) nation (3) depends

(4) largely upon its (5) supply of gold — (6) abundance of gold (7) means (8) power and (9) plenty — and it may be (10) truly said that to its (11) enormous (12) production the prosperity of the United States is (13) largely due. Never before was the output of gold so great nor has the country been more (14) prosperous.

About (15) eighteen years ago, when the (16) Canadian (17) Pacific Railroad (18) blasted its line (19) through the (20) rocky (21) ridges, (22) precipitous (23) cliffs and (24) lofty hills of (25) western (26) Ontario on its way to the Pacific coast, an (27) occasional deposit of (28) mineral and (29) stringer of (30) quartz (31) marked the way. These (32) discoveries to the (33) prospector would spell gold, but the (34) railroad (35) builders did not (36) understand Nature's (37) writing. (38) Their minds were (39) filled with (40) grades, (41) tangents and (42) angles, so the news of the quartz (43) veins (44) percolated (45) slowly to (46) interested (47) hearers.

The (48) territory was (49) claimed by both (50) Manitoba and Ontario, which also (51) retarded (52) development. After the (53) disputed territory was (54) ceded to the (55) province of Ontario, (56) hardy men came into this (57) virgin (58) country, and with (59) keen eyes and (60) tireless (61) bodies went into the woods or (62) drifted in pairs over the lakes in birch-bark (63) canoes.

After the (64) pioneers and prospectors, came the

(65) miners, who sank (66) shafts where the prospector (67) staked his claim, and thus (68) opened Nature's (69) treasure chest for the use of man . . .

(70) Unlike placer mining, the (71) extraction of gold from the rock (72) itself is (73) really a (74) manufacturing (75) business, as (76) legitimate and safe as the manufacture of steel, (77) lumber, cloth, etc., with the (78) exception that in the production of gold there is (79) always a (80) waiting (81) market—the price never (82) fluctuates, the product is money itself.

The gold fields of western Ontario are of (83) volcanic (84) origin. Ages ago the earth's crust was broken by the fires of (85) internal heat, and from the earth's (86) interior (87) liquid quartz and gold (88) rushed into and filled the (89) fissures and (90) crevices which, when (91) cooled, (92) formed (93) defined veins from the (94) surface down to the (95) molten (96) depths. (97) Therefore the veins are (98) richer in metal as the (99) source is (100) neared.—*Rogers Dickinson.*

LII. June 19, 1903

The (1) ostrich farm at Phoenix, (2) Arizona, (3) gathers its (4) harvest of (5) feathers twice a year. (6) Though the (7) business was begun only (8) fifteen years ago, the flock now (9) numbers one (10) thousand. The (11) annual (12) yield of each bird is valued at (13) thirty (14) dollars. As an ostrich's life, (15) barring (16)

fatalities of (17) battle, (18) averages (19) seventy years, it may be (20) readily seen that the (21) proprietor of the farm has a (22) valuable business (23) investment.

(24) Granting the (25) necessary means and (26) facilities, it is not a simple (27) matter to (28) conduct an ostrich farm (29) successfully. It (30) demands (31) special (32) training and (33) acute (34) observation. The ostrich (35) requires in his (36) management, aside from other necessary (37) qualifications, a master's hand — a (38) strict hand, (39) tempered by (40) justice and (41) mercy. Not that he is at all (42) appreciative of kindness. He never (43) becomes (44) thoroughly (45) domesticated, and is (46) utterly (47) destitute of that (48) affection which even the (49) wildest (50) creatures (51) usually (52) learn to have for their (53) keepers. On the (54) contrary, he is (55) haughtily and (56) stolidly (57) irresponsive to kindness, and so (58) treacherous when full-grown that even his (59) daily (60) attendants never (61) approach him unless (62) equipped with the necessary (63) appliances to bring him to terms when in an ugly or (64) dangerous mood. At such times he makes a (65) straightforward kick which would (66) disable and might (67) easily kill a man.

To fight on every (68) possible (69) occasion is a (70) delight to him. These (71) encounters are (72) accompanied by roarings (73) resembling those of a mountain-lion. The (74) female (75)

spectators of the (76) affray stand back from their (77) belligerent mates and hiss (78) continually.

One (79) habit (80) peculiar to the male ostrich is his (81) constitutional. At (82) sunrise and just before (83) twilight the male birds line up in single file and race (84) around the (85) enclosure at (86) whirlwind speed. Then (87) suddenly (88) arranging (89) themselves in sets, they (90) execute a (91) grotesque (92) minuet with (93) ludicrous (94) gravity. When the birds are in full (95) plumage, with the light on their (96) iridescent wings, the sight is (97) beautiful, (98) despite the (99) antics of the (100) performers.

LIII. January 29, 1904

The schoolmaster's (1) occupation is (2) laborious and (3) ungrateful; its (4) rewards are (5) scanty and (6) precarious. He may (7) indeed be, and he (8) ought to be, (9) animated by the (10) consciousness of (11) doing good, that best of all (12) consolations, that (13) noblest of all (14) motives. But that too must be (15) often (16) clouded by (17) doubt and (18) uncertainty. (19) Obscure and (20) inglorious as his (21) daily occupation may (22) appear to (23) learned (24) pride or (25) worldly (26) ambition, yet to be (27) truly (28) successful and (29) happy he must be animated by the (30) spirit of the same great (31) principles (32) which (33) inspired the most (34) illustrious (35) benefactors of (36) mankind. If

he bring to his task high (37) talent and rich (38) acquirement, he must be (39) content to look into (40) distant (41) years for the (42) proof that his labors have not been (43) wasted . . . He must (44) solace his toils with the same (45) prophetic (46) faith that (47) enabled the (48) greatest of (49) modern (50) philosophers, (51) amidst the (52) neglect or (53) contempt of his own times, to (54) regard (55) himself as (56) sowing the seeds of truth for (57) posterity and the care of (58) heaven. He must arm himself (59) against (60) disappointment and (61) mortification with a (62) portion of that same noble (63) confidence which (64) soothed the greatest of modern poets when (65) weighed down by care and (66) danger, by (67) poverty, old age, and (68) blindness.

If such are the (69) difficulties and the (70) discouragements, such the (71) duties, the motives, and the consolations of (72) teachers who are (73) worthy of that name and (74) trust, how (75) imperious then the (76) obligation upon (77) every (78) enlightened (79) citizen who knows and feels the (80) value of such men, to aid them and to (81) honor them. But let us not be content with (82) barren honor to (83) buried (84) merit. Let us prove our (85) gratitude to the dead by faithfully (86) endeavoring to (87) elevate the (88) station, to (89) enlarge the (90) usefulness, and to (91) raise the (92) character of the (93) school-master (94) among us. Thus shall we best (95) testify our gratitude to the teachers and (96) guides

of our own (97) youth, and thus most (98) effectually diffuse over our land (99) light and truth and (100) virtue.— *Gulian C. Verplanck*.

LIV. January 27, 1904

One year ago the (1) automobile was an (2) alien on the (3) streets of the (4) world. Its (5) presence at the (6) curb was the (7) signal for a (8) crowd, the (9) excuse for a (10) blocking of the (11) sidewalk (12) traffic. In (13) motion it (14) frightened horses, and was a (15) nuisance on (16) terrestrial (17) highways. Today the motor car is a (18) common (19) vehicle of the (20) roadway. Its (21) passings and repassings (22) receive not a glance from the (23) promenaders on the (24) pavement, (25) tempt not a shy from the horses on the carriageway.

Years ago, when the (26) bicycle was a (27) possession of the rich, it, too, (28) attracted the (29) attention of the (30) curious (31) wherever it (32) appeared. As its use (33) became (34) familiar, as its cost became (35) popular, it became the vehicle of the (36) telegraph (37) messenger and the (38) policeman, of the (39) plowman (40) hastening townward, of the (41) clerk (42) hurrying (43) cityward from the (44) suburbs. Today its possession (45) demands (46) little more (47) notice than the (48) ownership of an (49) umbrella. (50) Tomorrow the automobile will be as the bicycle of (51) yesterday—the (52) conveyance of the (53) democrat as of the (54) aristocrat.

(55) Never, (56) however, will the automobile be an (57) inexpensive (58) purchase. Its (59) internal (60) mechanism must of (61) necessity be (62) fashioned from the best (63) material, must be (64) capable of (65) bearing a (66) mighty (67) strain, must be able to (68) withstand (69) tremendous wear and tear. The (70) reason for this is (71) obvious. On the great (72) railroads are (73) locomotives to all (74) intents and (75) purposes (76) constructed on the (77) principle of the automobile. But these (78) engines run on (79) specially laid rails, on (80) mathematically ballasted (81) tracks, on (82) carefully (83) leveled road beds. Yet are they (84) subjected to a (85) microscopic (86) cleaning and (87) overhauling each day at the (88) conclusion of their (89) journey, (90) minutely (91) inspected, (92) generously (93) oiled, and (94) renovated by (95) skilled mechanics. The automobile, on the other hand, must force its way over stony places, must (96) plunge (97) through slough, and, at its home coming, must be (98) content with the (99) rough and ready cleansing of an (100) ignorant attendant.—*Eustace Clavering*.

LV. March 25, 1904.

The (1) death of Nelson was felt in (2) England as (3) something more than a (4) public (5) calamity. An (6) object of our (7) admiration and (8) affection was (9) suddenly taken from us; and it (10) seemed as if we had never, till then, (11)

known how (12) deeply we (13) loved and (14) revered him. What the (15) country had lost in its (16) great (17) naval hero was (18) scarcely taken into the (19) account of grief. So (20) perfectly (21) indeed had he (22) performed his part, that the (23) maritime war, after the (24) battle of Trafalgar, was (25) considered at an end: the fleets of the enemy were not (26) merely (27) defeated, but (28) destroyed: new navies must be (29) built, and a new race of (30) seamen (31) reared for them, before the (32) possibility of their (33) invading our (34) shores could again be (35) contemplated. It was not, (36) therefore, from any (37) selfish (38) reflection upon the (39) magnitude of our loss that we (40) mourned for him: the (41) general (42) sorrow was of a (43) higher (44) character. The (45) people of England (46) grieved that (47) funeral (48) ceremonies and public (49) monuments were all which they could now (50) bestow upon him whom the king, the (51) legislature and the (52) nation would have (53) alike (54) delighted to (55) honor; whom every (56) tongue would have (57) blessed; whose (58) presence in every (59) village (60) through which he might have (61) passed would have (62) wakened the (63) church bells and would have (64) drawn (65) children from their (66) sports to gaze upon him. The (67) victory of Trafalgar was (68) celebrated, indeed, with the (69) usual forms of (70) rejoicing, but they were (71) without joy; for such (72) already was the (73) glory of the

(74) British navy, through Nelson's (75) surpassing (76) genius, that it scarcely seemed to (77) receive any (78) addition from the most (79) signal victory that ever was (80) achieved upon the seas: and the (81) destruction of this (82) mighty (83) fleet, by which all the maritime (84) schemes of (85) France were (86) totally (87) frustrated, (88) hardly (89) appeared to add to our (90) security or (91) strength; for, (92) while Nelson was (93) living to (94) watch the (95) combined (96) squadrons of the (97) enemy, we felt (98) ourselves as secure as now, when they were no (99) longer in (100) existence.—*Robert Southey.*

LVI. March 23, 1904

The most (1) effectual (2) expedient (3) employed by (4) Alfred the Great for the (5) encouragement of (6) learning was his own (7) example, and the (8) constant (9) assiduity with which, (10) notwithstanding the (11) multiplicity and (12) urgency of his (13) affairs, he employed (14) himself in the (15) pursuits of (16) knowledge. He (17) divided his time into three (18) equal (19) portions: one was employed in (20) sleep; (21) another in the (22) despatch of (23) business; a (24) third in study and (25) devotion: and, that he (26) might more (27) exactly (28) measure the hours, he made use of (29) burning (30) tapers of equal (31) length, which he (32) fixed in (33) lanterns, —an expedient (34) suited to that rude age, when the (35) mechanism of (36) clocks and (37)

watches was (38) unknown. And by such a (39) regular (40) distribution of his time, though he (41) often (42) labored under great (43) bodily (44) infirmities, this (45) martial hero was able, (46) during a life of no (47) extraordinary length, to (48) acquire more knowledge, and even to (49) compose more books, than most (50) studious men have, in more (51) fortunate ages, made the (52) object of their (53) uninterrupted (54) industry.

(55) Meanwhile this (56) prince was not (57) negligent in encouraging the (58) vulgar and mechanical arts, which have a more (59) sensible though not (60) closer (61) connection with the (62) interests of (63) society. He (64) invited from all (65) quarters (66) industrious (67) foreigners to (68) repeople his (69) country, which had been (70) desolated by the (71) ravages of the (72) Danes. He (73) introduced and encouraged (74) manufactures of all kinds; and no (75) inventor of (76) improver of any (77) ingenious art did he (78) suffer to go (79) unrewarded. He (80) prompted men of (81) activity to (82) betake (83) themselves to (84) navigation, to push (85) commerce into the most (86) remote countries, and to acquire (87) riches by (88) propagating industry (89) among (90) their fellow-citizens. Both living and dead, Alfred was (91) regarded by foreigners, no less than by his own (92) subjects, as the (93) greatest prince, after Charlemagne, that had (94) appeared in (95) Europe during (96) several ages, and as one of the (97) wisest and best

that had ever (98) adorned the (99) annals of any (100) nation.—*David Hume.*

LVII. June 17, 1904

The (1) establishment of a new (2) national (3) industry which will (4) provide a (5) congenial (6) occupation for (7) American (8) women (9) seeking (10) remunerative (11) employment at home, has been one of the (12) cherished (13) ambitions of the (14) officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, and it bids (15) fair to find its (16) fullest (17) realization in the (18) rapid (19) development of (20) silkworm culture. The fact that silk culture may be (21) carried on in any (22) ordinary (23) residence, and with the most (24) modest (25) expenditure for (26) equipment, (27) would (28) appear to (29) substantiate the (30) claim that no other (31) business -(32) enterprise lies so well (33) within the (34) limitations of the (35) members of the (36) gentler sex who (37) desire to (38) engage in some (39) profitable (40) activity without (41) neglecting (42) household (43) duties. (44) Strangely (45) enough, silkworm culture, to the (46) opportunities of which the American (47) people are now being (48) aroused, was carried on (49) quite (50) extensively in this (51) country over a (52) century ago. (53) Indeed, it is one of the (54) comparatively few activities which, (55) having once (56) gained a (57) foothold on the American (58) continent, was (59) allowed to (60) languish and (61)

practically (62) decline. The first (63) inauguration of the industry in America was (64) characterized by (65) circumstances (66) somewhat (67) romantic. James I, of (68) England, had the (69) greatest (70) faith in the industry, and in 1622 he sent to (71) Virginia — his (72) favorite colony — a great quantity of silkworm eggs and (73) mulberry trees, and (74) offered (75) handsome (76) premiums for (77) colonial silk, but after brief (78) experiments the (79) planters (80) abandoned the new (81) venture, and again (82) turned their (83) attention to the (84) cultivation of (85) tobacco.

The colonists who came to Carolina and (86) Georgia also (87) brought silkworms, and in these (88) sections of the country the industry (89) thrived in a much greater (90) degree. For more than a (91) quarter of a century silk was (92) exported to (93) London (94) continuously in (95) considerable (96) quantities. After the War for Independence silk culture did not (97) revive in the South, but it was after the colonies (98) attained their (99) freedom that the industry came to its fullest development in the more (100) northerly climes.

LVIII.—June 15, 1904

(1) Undoubtedly the (2) decision of the (3) Alaskan (4) boundary (5) commission will be (6) regarded by all (7) impartial (8) observers as a (9) notable (10) victory for (11) international (12)

arbitration. It must be (13) admitted that the (14) average (15) American was (16) disposed to (17) treat the (18) Canadian (19) contention with good-natured (20) contempt, and even to (21) question the (22) sincerity of the (23) statesmen and (24) jurists of the Dominion as regards the case. So great was the (25) general (26) confidence here in the (27) strength and (28) clearness of the American (29) position that the decision (30) caused no (31) surprise (32) whatever. In fact the (33) keen (34) disappointment and (35) bitterness (36) manifested by the Canadians (37) appeared most (38) extraordinary to most of us. "Did they not (39) expect this? Did they (40) actually (41) believe in (42) their own (43) assertions?" were the questions (44) tacitly (45) asked by our (46) editors and public men.

But the Canadians were (47) decidedly in (48) earnest and they (49) anticipated a very (50) different (51) award. They were (52) firmly (53) persuaded that (54) England, as represented by Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, (55) sacrificed their (56) rights and (57) interests in order to (58) avoid (59) misunderstanding or (60) unpleasantness with the United States. Their (61) representatives on the commission (62) publicly (63) attacked the decision as (64) political (65) rather than (66) judicial and (67) refused to sign or (68) approve it. This was an extraordinary (69) attitude to (70) assume, for the (71) criticism (72) impugned the (73) motives of the (74) president of

the commission and by (75) implication at least (76) charged (77) deliberate (78) subordination of (79) justice and right to (80) expediency and (81) sentiment. Yet the commissioners had all Canada with them, and it is the (82) general (83) opinion that the award will have a very (84) serious (85) adverse (86) effect on the (87) imperialist (88) movement. Of (89) course the (90) agitation will (91) subside, and the (92) settlement of the boundary question will be (93) acquiesced in even by the most (94) violent of its (95) critics. As Prof. Goldwin Smith said, Canada (96) obtained more by arbitration and with the aid of England, than she could (97) possibly have (98) secured in any other way and as an (99) independent (100) power.

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